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W. H. Tracy, Jr.

Seed Catalogue

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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FRANK WILSON
MUNCIE, : : : : INDIANA

HOW PLANTS GROW.

The Foundation Principles of Successful Culture.

The parts of a garden plant are commonly six—

1st. **THE ROOT**, growing in the soil, and by its delicate tips taking up the water with its dissolved mineral food
2d. **THE STEM**, giving rise through its buds to leaves and flower, and serving as the channel for the soil water to rise to the leaves and for the *true* sap to return with its supply of sugar, etc., to build the growing parts or be stored for future use (of plant or animal) in stem, leaf, fruit, seed or thickened root.

3d. **THE LEAVES**, spreading their broad surface to the sunshine and air, and holding in their green cells the living substance which alone has the wonderful power to utilize the direct sunlight in producing starch and other foods from the crude soil, water and carbon dioxide of the air.

4th. **THE FLOWER**, its bright colors and sweet odors, advertisements for the visits of helpful insects (bees, butterflies, etc.); its curious shape a protection against rain and undue heat, as well as against smooth, crawling insects (ant, etc.), which would not bring pollen from *other* plants, and at the same time, while guiding welcome visitors to the rewarding nectar, compelling them to touch the right place (stigma) with their pollen dusted bodies.

5th. **THE FRUIT**. This represents the time and effort of the season. Its bright colors attract and its agreeable and nourishing food rewards the animal which will aid in spreading the seed to new soil or larger room. If not edible, fruits commonly have some device to catch the wind or cling to the covering of visitors (burr).

6th. **THE SEED** is within the fruit and protected by it till mature. Within each seed is a *germ* able to give rise to a new plant resembling its parent; a supply of highly-concentrated *food* to nourish the baby plantlet till it can feed by leaves and root of its own, and one or more "*coats*" to protect both during this resting stage.

With this brief outline of the organs of a plant and their functions, let us next consider

THE SOIL. Recent study of this has laid the foundation of a "new agriculture," which contends that the *mechanical condition* of the soil is of *prime importance*; that in a well drained, deeply tilled, thoroughly pulverized and mellow soil the roots of a plant will extend so widely as to gather sufficient food from even a relatively small supply, and so deeply as to be almost proof against drouth. That *thorough preparation* of a deep seed bed saves manure (by admitting the air to liberate plant food) and is *really* more essential, for without it all may fail.

DRAINAGE must be had to secure this tilth. This is best secured by *ties* laid at a proper depth, as such drains are never clogged with weeds, ice and snow, and are out of the way. Even land on which no surface water stands will be benefited. Tile draining prevents surface washing; retains the porous condition left by the frost and permits early and successful pulverizing; allows the air to enter and liberate plant food; invites the roots to strike deeply; absorbs and holds the limited rainfall of summer better and dries the surface quickly after.

SAND in the soil makes it more easily pulverized, but if in excess permits plant food to waste and is changeable in temperature. Such sands need the addition of clay to make them more adhesive and humus (decaying vegetable matter) to retain fertilizers, and by its black color absorbs the sun's heat and warms more quickly.

STIFF CLAYS need fall plowing and the addition of sand, or humus in the form of stable manure, muck from swamps or heavy growths of clover, cowpeas, etc., turned under to aid the subsoil plow, disk and other harrows in pulverizing 8 to 10 inches of soil. Do not hesitate to *repeat* the plowing *several times* if needed to bring a deep, mellow soil; but once done, be very cautious about working the land when wet or it will again become heavy.

FERTILIZERS. Not only does coarse material loosen up the soil, but plant food and moisture are also supplied. Long standing crops, whose roots are not used for food (corn, etc.) will thrive on such nourishment if a little quick-acting manure can be applied to enable the young roots to quickly reach it. Root crops (beets, etc.) on the other hand would be distorted and injured by coarse food and thrive best in soils *heavily* manured the previous season, started by a surface dressing of concentrated fertilizers. Some plants tend to "run to vine" and set fruit too late. In such cases manure in the hill and the check to the growth when that supply is used will induce fruiting.

THE SEED must be *right* in all respects or time and labor is lost. To be *true to name*, it must be raised from carefully selected stock; all "rogues" (plants not true to the type) be pulled out and the plat at such distance from other related varieties that neither wind nor insects can bring strange pollen. It must be *well kept* (especially the seed of tender plants) and not exposed to dampness and severe cold. It must be *fresh*, as with the lapse of years a slow change goes on in germ and food supply till it is no longer vigorous, even if alive. It is seldom one's own seed can be depended on; hence, where *so much* is involved of success or failure, choose a thoroughly reliable dealer rather than a gaudy catalogue. Cheap prices cannot compensate for *satisfactory seed*.

WHEN TO PLANT. Hardy seed will keep out all winter and come up promptly *when the soil is warm enough*. This seems the key to the question, as the soil temperature is much more constant than the air. *Hardy seed* can be planted as early as the soil will work well (which may be hastened by fall preparation). For *tender* vegetables, test the temperature of the soil in the field with a stout thermometer (see page 95) and be guided by that. The best temperatures have been found by experiment (N. Car. Exp. Sta. Bull. pp. 384) to be 65 degrees F. for onion; 70 for cabbage, carrot, celery, lettuce, parsnip and radish; 75 for beet; 80 for cucumber, tomato and turnip.

HOW TO PLANT. With sufficient *warmth, moisture and oxygen* (air) supplied, the insoluble and long keeping stores of starch, oil, etc., in the seed turn to soluble sugar, etc., ready to nourish the growing germ. This then develops a root, and pushing off the covering earth opens its first leaves. Cold will delay germination; a covering of water keep away air and drowns the seed; dryness quickly kills the young seedling and a crust may prevent its breaking through. Strong, large seed (corn, pea, etc.) can be planted in small numbers and more deeply; should be firmly pressed into the moist bottom of the drill *before* covering. Seeds with small food supply (celery, etc.) are best sown thickly in seed-beds, firmly pressed against the earth and thinly covered with some non-caking material like fine leaf mold or loam, well watered and shaded till the young plants are established. In field sowing, such seeds must be sown thickly (or strong seeds like radish mixed in) to enable them to break through the soil.

ROTATE CROPS, never by choice following one crop by another of the same sort. Diseases due to germs in the soil and injurious insects are largely avoided by change of ground, and other plants have different needs and can better find food.

CULTIVATE shallow but frequently—at least as often as rain or tramping packs the surface. Bailey's idea of "watering with a rake" is sound, as a layer of fine, dry soil on the surface acts as a mulch, and by lessening the evaporation, saves the soil water at critical times. Incidentally, while keeping the ground covered with a loose layer you will kill the weeds when they are weakest.

THINNING to generous distance is of great importance but heart-breaking work, as one dislikes to cut out strong, vigorous plants. But it *must be done*. Each plant must have root room and ample sunshine and air to flourish—and considered well it is easy to see "that the worst weed in a corn hill is an extra stalk of corn!"

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

THERE are numerous well-established, highly reputable seed houses all over the country who solicit orders by mail. To send away from home for seeds incurs the trouble of making out the order, forwarding remittance for goods, patient waiting for their arrival, with a possible added expense for express or freight charges before delivery.

BUY SEEDS AT HOME

All of these drawbacks can be avoided by buying seeds in your own town. Here, AT HOME, ready for immediate delivery, is a very complete line of Vegetable and Flower Seeds **pure, fresh and reliable**. This Seed Catalogue has been published to describe and illustrate the standard varieties so that the intending buyer may judge from what is said of them as to those most likely to meet his requirements.

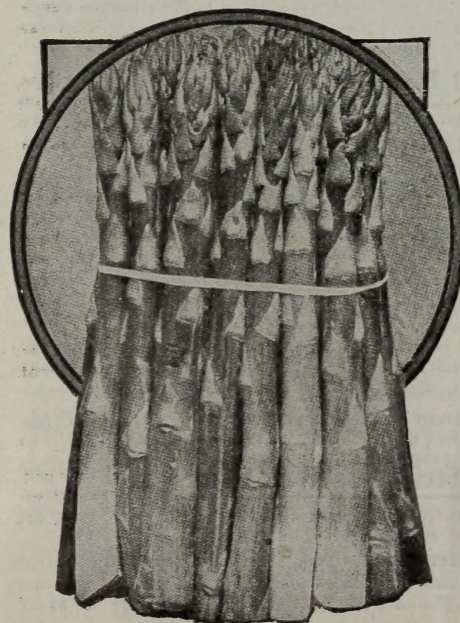
IMPORTANT

GOOD SEED is of the utmost importance to the planter. It forms the basis of his future operations; upon it rests his hope of a bountiful and profitable harvest. To achieve success not only must he have *seeds that will grow*, and produce the best of their kind, but he must have them *at the right time* and at a *fair price*. We are prepared to supply such seeds and are at your service.



General List of Vegetable Seeds

The list of Vegetable Seeds is constantly increasing, and many of our customers are at a loss to know which is the best and most profitable to plant. We have, therefore, adopted the plan of describing those which we specially recommend, and of giving simply the names of the other well-known varieties in condensed form. No mistake can be made in using those which we describe in detail in these pages, as they have been thoroughly tried and are known to be of permanent value.



A **PLANTING TABLE** showing the depth to plant, distance apart in rows, seed required for 100 feet of row, or bushels per acre, also the time required to mature, will be found on the inside of back cover.

ARTICHOKE

Green Globe. Sown and grown in good garden soil this variety will last for years. Its flower heads cooked like Asparagus are relished by many. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c.

Jerusalem. For stock feeding; supplied only in tubers.

ASPARAGUS

Columbian Mammoth White. It produces very strong shoots which are pure white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

Conover's Colossal. A well-known green variety of excellent quality and quick growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 35c.

Palmetto. Early, large, excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c; lb., 40c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

ONE to two years' time may be gained by setting out roots. This can be done in spring or fall. The ground should be well manured and trenched deeply. The roots should be planted two feet apart, one foot apart in the row, and at least 6 inches deep.

An Asparagus Bed

Is the source of a good income on many farms. The best time to set the roots out is in spring.

Columbian Mammoth White. One-year-old roots: 100, 60c; 1,000, \$4.00. Two-year-old roots: 100, \$1.00; 1,000, \$6.00.

Palmetto. One-year-old roots: 100, 60c; 1,000, \$4.00. Two-year-old roots: 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Conover's Colossal. One-year-old roots: 100, 50c; 1,000, \$3.75. Two-year-old roots: 100, 75c; 1,000, \$5.00.

Green-Pod and Wax-Pod Varieties

BEANS DWARF OR BUSH

WE supply half pecks at
peck rates, and half
bushels at bushel rates.

THERE are two entirely distinct classes of Dwarf or Bush beans—those which produce **Green Pods**, and the **Yellow-podded** or **Wax Beans**, sometimes called **Butter Beans**. Dwarf Beans require no support.

Green Podded Varieties.

IMPROVED RED VALENTINE. Fully *ten days* earlier than the common Valentine, and therefore prized by market gardeners, as well as for its great productiveness. Beans medium size, marbled in pink and red, pods long, curved, fleshy, and tender. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. Early, upright in growth, very productive, with long pods of excellent quality. Seeds, when ripe, are yellowish drab color. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.

EARLY MOHAWK. Very hardy; vines stout; pods long, of good flavor; productive. This sort is so much hardier than others that it can be planted earlier. Its large, stout leaves will withstand a slight frost. Is regarded favorably as a forcing variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.

NEW STRINGLESS GREEN-POD.

This fine bean stands unrivaled as the only absolutely stringless green-pod bean in the market. Pod is nearly round, full, larger, and very slightly curved; they break or snap as freely as pipe-stems. Quality, superior. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$5.00.

Absolutely Stringless,
Of Fine Flavor.
The Earliest Green-
Podded Bean.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY REFUGEE. A great improvement on the old and well-known Refugee, as it is very much earlier, ready to pick nearly as soon as Six Weeks, more dwarf and compact in growth, while the pods are round, solid, tender, and of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.

REFUGEE, or 1000 to 1. One of the best early sorts; bears profusely beans of good quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.15; bu., \$4.00.



Longfellow Green Pod Bush Bean.

An ideal snap bean. Pods are round, straight, solid and fleshy, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. It is extra early and unexcelled in bearing qualities. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

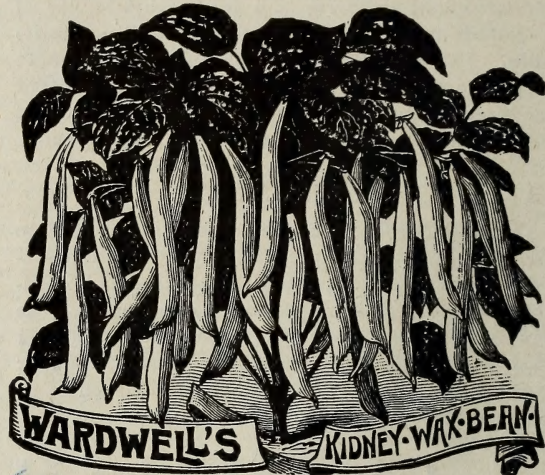
Black Valentine Bean.

AN EXTRA EARLY Green Pod Bean. An enormous crop. It produces large pods that are tender and delicious in quality. A good bean to force as well as to use for late planting. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$5.00.

Davis Kidney Wax Bean.

The BEST Bean for Market Gardeners and Cannors.

The large beans are pure white; excellent for cooking, green or dry. The pods while young are stringless, tender, and of excellent flavor, very long, straight, and uniform in size and shape, of a clear, waxy white, do not discolor in canning. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.



Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Strong upright bush growth; very productive. Pods straight and flat. A rich golden yellow, brittle, and entirely stringless. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

GOLDEN WAX. Pods golden colored; beans oval, white, with more or less of two shades of reddish purple visible. One of the most delicate and finely flavored, as well as earliest. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Pencil Pod Wax Medium early, hardy, prolific, and of excellent quality. Pods long, straight, round like a pencil, fleshy and of a bright yellow color. Tender, brittle, and produced during a long season. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Challenge Dwarf Black. The Earliest Wax Bean. Fully one week earlier than any other. Pods are round and tender, waxy white in color. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Curries' Rust Proof Black Wax.

This is an early, productive, good bean, having long, flat, yellow pods of fine quality. Foliage healthy and rust proof. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Prolific German Black Wax. Golden pods. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Jones' Stringless Wax Bean. A new round pod, white seeded variety. Beans are excellent, either green or dry. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

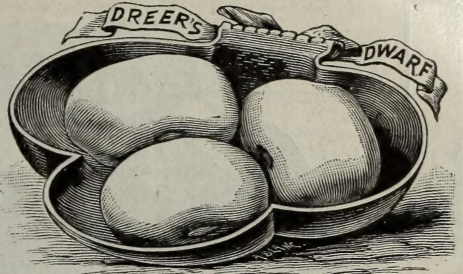
REFUGEE WAX. Pods handsome, round, transparent yellow, remaining tender long. A great drought and rust resister. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Dwarf Bush Lima Beans.

BURPEE'S DWARF. Plants make perfect bushes from eighteen inches to two feet high. They are *sure croppers* and *immense yielders*. Pods as large as those of the Pole Lima, and contain three to five beans of the best quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Valuable on account of extreme earliness. Extremely productive, tender and delicious. The dry beans are small and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

DREER'S DWARF LIMA. Thick pods and large thick beans, three or four in a pod. Ripens fully ten days earlier than the Pole Lima of same name. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.



LIMA and OTHER RUNNING OR POLE BEANS.

The following varieties are of strong running growth, and need stout poles or other support on which to climb. They require a longer season to mature than the bush varieties, but by reason of their stronger growth are more productive, and growing on poles are more easily gathered. Lima Beans will not germinate until weather and soil are warm; if planted before, they are apt to rot in the ground.

KENTUCKY WONDER or Old Homestead.

A very prolific sort, producing its long pods in large clusters. One of the best green podded pole beans for the market gardener. Pods nine inches, or more, in length; nearly round, fleshy and very showy. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.00.

CUT SHORT or Corn Hill. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end with reddish brown dots. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

Dutch Case Knife. This is also used as a cornhill bean. Pods very long and flat; beans flat, kidney shaped, white; excellent. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.00.

Scarlet Runner. This variety is cultivated chiefly for its bright scarlet flowers. Its vines and leaves are very strong, making an excellent shade. Beans of fair quality, of a purplish color variegated with black. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c.

NOTICE: Owing to the extremely short crop of Beans, especially the wax varieties, prices are somewhat higher on these items. We have made our prices in consistence with conditions, and as low as possible.



Lazy Wife's This is a superior variety for the home garden. Desirable either for cooking in the pod or shelled for winter. The large, green pods are from 4 to 6 inches in length. Very tender and of delicious flavor. They are broad and thick, and are stringless until quite large. Dry beans are round, pure white. Possibly so named because easy to pick. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.00.

SIEBERT'S EARLY LIMA.

The Earliest of the Large Limas.

When in condition to use green, the beans are larger than those of any other variety. The vines are exceptionally hardy, and not only produce pods earlier, but they continue in bearing longer than any other sort. In earliness, ease of shelling and quality of the beans, this variety is far in advance of all other sorts. Pkt., 10c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.65; bu., \$6.25.

KING OF THE GARDEN. Produces a continuous bloom and fruitage quite to the end of the season. Pods measure from 5 to 8 inches, and contain five, six and seven large beans of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.60; bu., \$6.00.

Varieties for SHELL BEANS.

Large White Marrow. The standard large white Bean commonly sold in market. Beans are good green or dry, of vigorous growth and productive. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

White Navy. Valuable chiefly as a field bean and considered by many the best baking variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.25.

Royal Dwarf or White Kidney. Excellent cooked with sweet corn, making "succotash." Among the best as a winter bean. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$3.75.

Dwarf Horticultural. Late; productive and much esteemed for good quality of the beans. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.40; bu., \$5.00.

PACKETS WELL FILLED

OUR PACKETS, we believe, contain more seeds in proportion to the price asked than those put up by the majority of seedmen. You get full value for your money.



Excellent BEETS for the Table

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

The Earliest Beet In the Market.

No market gardener will err in sowing this variety. It is perfect in shape, and the deepest red, almost black, in color. Equally good for early bunching as well as the fall market. Its fine color and superior quality make this one of the best beets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

Crimson Globe. Good for Early as well as Main Crop.

This beet is of fine shape with a smooth and attractive dark red skin and small tap root. The interior is a rich, deep crimson, and fine grained in texture. The foliage is deep blood red. It is nearly round, of medium size, and does not become coarse at maturity. Those who have tested this new variety declare that you would make no mistake in giving it a trial. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

DIRIGO. A New, Extra Early Turnip Beet of handsome shape and attractive color. It is one of the best for summer or winter use. It is a beautiful dark red color, of fine grain and flavor. Tops and tap roots quite small. A most desirable variety, used largely for bunching. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Dewing's Early Blood Turnip. Suitable for market men. Medium size; smooth skin; flesh red with white bands. Good main crop variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

IMPROVED EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. This beet does not mature so early as those named above. It is an excellent one for the home garden and summer use. An old time standby, and low priced. Ounce, 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

YOU SAVE MONEY BY BUYING SEEDS AT HOME. YOU GET IMMEDIATE DELIVERY AND HAVE NO FREIGHT BILL TO PAY.

Barnard's Selected Edmands Beet.

Round and handsome in shape; smooth and of good, merchantable size. Good for bunching, and is a standard winter beet. Its uniformity, handsome appearance, small top and single tap root commend it most strongly to the market gardener, and for table use scarcely any other variety can equal it in fine quality. The skin is very deep, blood-red in color; the flesh also is very dark red, exceedingly sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

ECLIPSE. A VERY FINE TABLE BEET.

A well formed, globe-shaped beet. It matures early, and is an excellent sort to grow for either the market or the home garden. Color, bright, glossy red. Flesh, fine grained. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Detroit Dark Red. Tops small and upright, admitting of close planting. Roots medium in size, oval, and smooth; skin a dark blood-red; flesh deep bright red, zoned with a lighter shade, fine grained, crisp, tender, and sweet. This is certainly a market gardener's Beet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

Half-Long Blood. One of the best beets for winter use. The roots are pear shaped, smooth and handsome; flesh a rich dark red, crisp, tender, sweet, and retaining its excellent quality longer than other sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Improved Long, Dark Blood Red. Tops large, with good-sized long roots, tapering, and growing even with the surface; dark red; flesh very sweet and tender, remaining so when kept till spring. A popular winter sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

SWISS CHARD or Sea Kale Beet.

It is superior to the common beet for greens; if sown at the same time it will be fit for use before it. Later, the plants form broad, wax-like stems to the leaves, which are very delicious cooked or pickled. They have a flavor similar to spinach. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 50c.

Mangel=Wurzels and Sugar Beets

THE value of Mangels for stock feeding cannot be overestimated. The results from their use are clearly seen in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased flow and quality of milk from cows, and the saving in fodder. Mangels yield enormously if the soil is rich and they can be grown at trifling cost. **Every one who keeps one cow should grow a patch of Mangels for winter feed.** We also recommend cultivation of carrots for horses and turnips for sheep.

Sugar Beets are not as heavy yielders as Mangels, but they are of better quality, abounding in saccharine matter. For sugar producing purposes these beets are grown in Europe by thousands of acres, and in some localities in this country immense establishments are in successful operation, extracting sugar from beet roots.

Mammoth Long Red Mangel

THIS Mangel grows to an immense size (often eighteen inches long) much out of the ground and is enormously productive on rich soil. Dark

richly colored foliage; skin bright dark red; flesh white with veined rings of rose-pink. It is an excellent keeper, very nutritious and milk producing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c; lb., 35c. Not prepaid, lb., 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Golden Tankard. A distinct variety, particularly valuable on account of its richness in saccharine matter; highly prized by dairymen for its milk-producing qualities. All stock will thrive on it. Deep yellow flesh and skin. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Champion Globe. The best round Mangel. It is valuable for culture upon shallow soils. A better keeper than Long Red. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

SUGAR BEETS.

Although Sugar Beets are grown principally for sugar-making and for stock-feeding, they are also very desirable for table use, being sweet and tender. Every one should give sugar beets a trial.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN. Recommended by expert chemists as possessing the highest sugar-making qualities. It forms beneath the surface a large, conical shaped root. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Lane's Imperial Sugar Beet. Forms a large root, long and tapering, partly above ground. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

Sugar Beet Seed, not prepaid, per lb., 30c; 10 lbs. for \$2.50. Special quotations on large quantities.

BROCCOLI.

EARLY PURPLE CAPE. The best variety for our climate. Heads close and compact, of a violet or purple color, and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

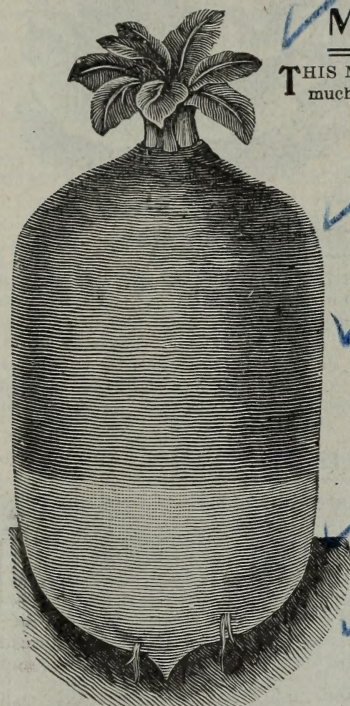
WHITE CAPE. Similar to above except in color which is a creamy tint. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This plant grows two or three feet high and produces from the sides of the stalks numerous little sprouts, one or two inches in diameter, resembling cabbages. The leaves should be broken down in the fall, to give the little cabbages room to grow. They are very tender and sweet after early frost. The small heads are boiled and served in the manner of cabbages. Sow in seed-bed in May, transplant and cultivate like cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.50.

Root Crops for Farm Stock

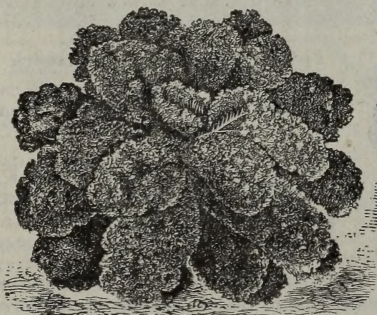
The careful investigations of our Experiment Stations have demonstrated that dry feed alone is highly wasteful. That is not what an animal eats but what it digests and assimilates, that is of benefit to the owner. That comfort, care and change of food are also important. When fed on a ration containing something green or fresh appetite is stimulated; the digestion is more perfect (through the laxative character of the fresh portion) and the general health and restful content greater.



GOLDEN TANKARD.

BORECOLE or KALE.

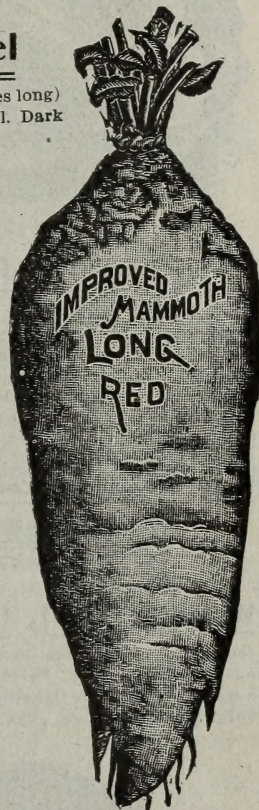
The Kales are more hardy than cabbage, and are improved by frost, but the time and manner of sowing and the culture are identical with cabbage.



Dwarf German or German Greens.

A dwarf variety, rarely exceeding 18 inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter; the leaves are very beautifully curled and of bright green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

Green Curled Scotch. About two feet high. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.



BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

The Best CABBAGE--Early Sorts



JERSEY WAKEFIELD

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD, RELIABLE CABBAGE SEED

THERE is no vegetable in which the character of the seed is of more importance than this, and great care has to be taken in selecting the seed from the most compact and best-formed heads.

Our cabbage seeds are saved with scrupulous care from the best selected heads and are second to none in quality.



EUREKA

Conical or Pointed-Headed

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD Select Stock

Long recognized as the best, earliest marketable cabbage. In size, medium; in shape, pyramidal with a pointed peak. Its uncommonly fine heading qualities, together with its fitness for wintering in cold frames, please the most critical gardeners. Our strain of seed is of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

Large Wakefield, or Charleston. The heads are similar in form, although generally not so pointed, but of equal solidity as the original Jersey Wakefield, while they grow half again as large, reaching full size about ten days later. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

WINNINGSTADT. An old and famous type of second early cabbage. It makes a large, conical head, about ten days later than Wakefield. Color, a bright, glossy green. Valuable not only for early use, but as a winter cabbage. A vigorous grower, it thrives even under unfavorable conditions. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

Flat Headed Varieties

Eureka THE EARLIEST FLAT HEAD. It is claimed for the Eureka Early Cabbage, in comparison with Wakefield, that it is heavier, harder, earlier, and, in addition, is flat. Three heads with part of their leaves removed, cover a sugar barrel. It grows very compactly, thus yielding a much larger crop than other early varieties; a splendid keeper for an early variety on account of its solidness. For garden or market use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

ALLHEAD, EARLY

A Profitable Cabbage for Market Gardeners

ALLHEAD has so few outer leaves, it is practically all head. A surprising quantity can be raised planted close together, and almost every head will be marketable. It makes a good, fall cabbage, also. Plants set out in August make splendid heads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

**BEST
all-the-year-around
Cabbage**

Early Summer. Matures about ten days later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads are large, nearly round, somewhat flattened, and quite solid. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb. \$2.00.

ALL SEASONS. Stands hot sun and dry weather well. An excellent sort for any season. Produces solid, compact heads of large size, that do not easily burst. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick

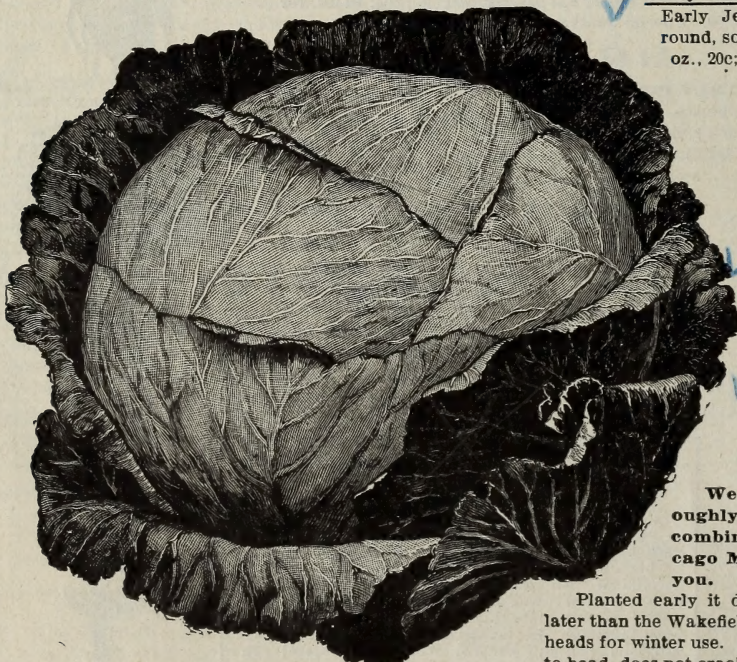
An extra fine strain with very uniform, large, solid heads. Always sure to head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

CHICAGO MARKET.

THIS valuable cabbage continues to give the utmost satisfaction not only to Chicago gardeners but in every locality in which it has been introduced.

We have yet to find a variety more thoroughly adapted to general culture and which combines so many good qualities as our "Chicago Market" Cabbage. It will surely please you.

Planted early it develops fine, large solid heads one week later than the Wakefield, while if set out later it makes excellent heads for winter use. It stands the hot sun well, is almost certain to head, does not crack, and is an excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.



CHICAGO MARKET CABBAGE

Cabbage Seed. For Second Early and Main Crop.

Genuine Surehead.

THIS famous Cabbage is most appropriately named, for it can be relied upon with certainty to head even under unfavorable circumstances. The heads are large, very hard, firm, fine in texture, and sweet flavored. It is a late variety, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is a favorite sort with market gardeners and for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

Kills Insects **HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT** Saves Foliage

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. 5 lb. package, not prepaid, 30c.

New Winter Cabbage, "Volga."

A New Cabbage from Russia. For uniformity in growth, shape of head, and hardness, it is probably without an equal in a large, hard heading variety. Plants set out July 9th on very ordinary soil with no manure or fertilizer, produced large, solid, hard heads by the 10th of October—two or three weeks earlier than other large kinds. The plant is nearly all head, having few outside leaves. The quality of this cabbage is **very fine**, both for cooking and for kout. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.



The Danish Ballhead Cabbage.

The Best Cabbage For Spring Sales.

FOR several years our strain of this Cabbage has been known to be unexcelled. Danish Ballhead commands a higher price in the market than any other variety. It is remarkable for the **solidity of its heads and long-keeping qualities**. The heads are of medium size, with a few outer leaves, admitting of close planting; exceedingly fine grained, hardest of all, tender, crisp, solid, with no waste heart. Average 6 lbs. per head. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

SAVOY CABBAGE.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. The best of its class for home use and market. Heads large, solid and compact. Has rich, sweet flavor of the cauliflower when cooked. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Selected Late Flat Dutch.

WE know this to be as fine a strain as ever offered. It grows very large, is remarkably hardy, a sure header, uniform in shape, size and color. Few varieties can approach this for superior quality. Market gardeners grow this very extensively for a late crop. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



Autumn King or World Beater.

THE large, broad heads are uniform in shape, hard and solid as a rock, fine grained and tender—more so than any other very large cabbage. Forming so few outer leaves it goes almost all to head. It is a rapid grower, and does not require special culture to bring out its excellencies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb. \$3.00.

HOLLAND. The superior merit of this variety is the hard heading and long keeping quality. Heads medium size; white. If properly stored they will be found when taken up in spring to be in perfect condition. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 85c; lb., \$3.00.

PREMIUM LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD. Head enormous. Very hardy and desirable fall and winter variety, also a good shipper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.

LUPTON. This fine Cabbage has now acquired a splendid reputation. It is a dark green in color, has a short stem and is one of the best keepers, coming out in the spring bright and fresh, a little earlier than Flat Dutch and Drumhead. We have some very choice seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

RED LEAVED CABBAGE.

Mammoth Rock Red. By far the best, largest, and surest heading red cabbage. Color, deep, rich red. Many successful market gardeners choose this for their entire crop of red cabbage, pronouncing it the best of all. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

CABBAGE AND CAULIFLOWER FOR PROFIT

By J. M. Lupton. Fully illustrated. 30c.

WITH this new treatise, complete in every detail, brightened with original illustrations from photographic views taken in the fields, success in growing these profitable crops is reasonably assured.

First Class, Profitable CARROTS.

HALF LONG SCARLET, Pointed. Much used for bunching, especially when young; of fine quality, medium early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

EARLY SCARLET SHORT HORN. Quite short, nearly round. Adapted for forcing for market and culture for early home use. Deep orange in color, flavor excellent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

OX HEART or Guerande. This variety is one of the most valuable, either for family use or market. It is intermediate between the half long and horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 inches at the neck; good shape and rich orange color. The flesh is fine grained, with little core. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

DANVERS HALF LONG. A smooth, well-formed Carrot, which grows to a popular size and is suitable for all soils. Flesh, orange color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

HALF LONG SCARLET NANTES. An early stump-rooted variety that is valuable for table use. Flesh red, little core. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CARROTS FOR HORSES, ETC.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. A standard late variety, handsome and uniform in shape; deep orange color; of good flavor; yields heavily. Requires deep soil; plants should stand 8 inches apart in 18-inch drills for roots to attain full size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Not prepaid, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

LARGE WHITE BELGIAN. Grows one-third above ground. Root pure white, green above ground with small top; flesh rather coarse. The roots on light, rich ground grow large and are extensively grown for stock-feeding. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c. Not prepaid, lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

A treatise entitled "Carrots—How to Grow Them," by mail prepaid for 30 cts.

This is a vegetable deserving to be more generally cultivated, both for use upon the table and for stock feeding purposes. There is nothing more healthful.

Chantenay. One of the best for home or market garden. Deep red flesh, fine grained and sugary. It is early, grows about six inches long; stump rooted; always smooth. A heavy cropper. This carrot will please everybody. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.



BARNARD'S IMPROVED DANVERS

THE improved stock of this Carrot is preferred by many gardeners because of its handsome, uniform, tapering shape, and rich, dark orange color. It is suitable for all soils; valuable both for table use and for stock feeding; flesh is sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflower seed, as every gardener and Cauliflower fancier knows, is one of the seeds in the buying of which the price should never be questioned.

Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.

Best for Forcing and Good for Open Ground.

Dwarf and very solid, with short outside leaves. Can be planted twenty inches apart each way and forced. Almost as early as Snowball. Our strain of seed is very choice. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

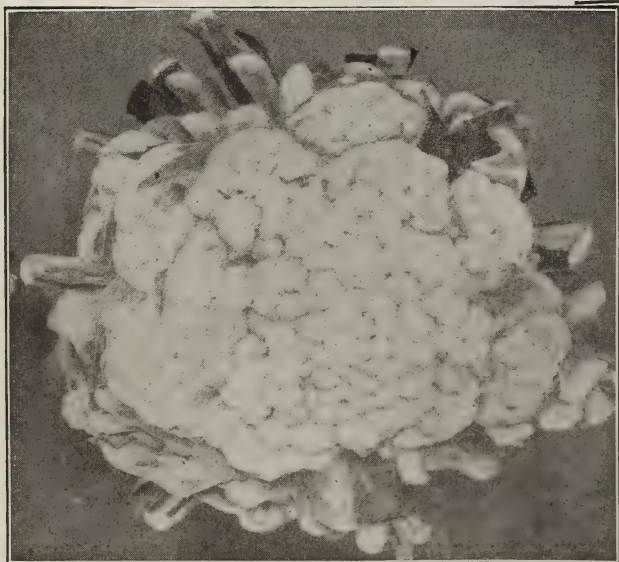
BARNARD'S SNOWBALL.

FOR main crop and for every purpose except for first early, or for culture under glass (for which we recommend the Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt) we emphasize BARNARD'S SNOWBALL as a variety of highest quality and reliable, sure cropping strain. Pkt., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.50.

Denmark. A favorite second early and main crop sort, much in demand by packers and pickle makers. It makes large and firm heads. Pkt., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 75c; oz., \$2.00.

Extra Early Paris. Still used by some gardeners. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

Autumn Giant. Late; a vigorous grower. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 30c; oz., 50c.

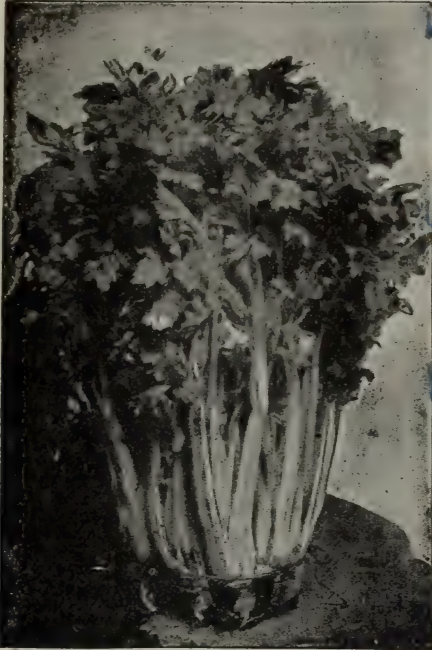


CAULIFLOWER PLANTS. Best Varieties, Frame-grown, transplanted stock, ready about June 20, per 100, 75c.

CELERY

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY can be produced readily in the home garden if you secure first class seed to start with and then be guided by the very detailed instructions contained in the little book "CELERY CULTURE," which we mail, postpaid, for 20c. The self-blanching Celeries are recommended for autumn and early winter use.

Celery Plants we supply from about June 1st, in any desired quantity.



GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING.

GIANT GOLDEN HEART. A selection from Dwarf Golden Heart. The quality is considered better than in the original variety. Large size, beautiful color, crisp, and deliciously flavored. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

NEW ROSE. The plants are of dwarf habit and are easily blanched. When blanched the stalks have only a slight rose tint which is very pleasing. This celery keeps a long time and is of the finest quality with a rich nutty flavor and no coarseness. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

A NEW LATE CELERY, "EVANS' TRIUMPH."

THIS splendid Celery, with large, solid stalks of the finest flavor, has few if any superiors in keeping qualities. The stalks are of the finest texture, *crisp, brittle, tender*, and almost nutty in flavor. Market gardeners everywhere concede this to be one of the very best late sorts. It requires highly enriched soil and the entire season to grow it to perfection. So grown it retains its superb quality a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c; lb., \$1.75.

A Profitable
CELERY
for Market
Gardeners.



CELERIAC.

CELERIAC Turnip-Rooted Celery.

Forms a large round bulb at the roots which is used instead of the stalks as in other celery. Cultivation same as celery.

BAERNARD'S GIANT. Makes very large, smooth bulbs. Flesh white with agreeable flavor. Pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Large Smooth Prague. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.

COLLARDS

Form of cabbage grown in the Southern States. One ounce of seed will sow 300 feet of drill.

Georgia. A mass of leaves on a tall stem, which in the South grow all winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. The leading early variety in all markets, and the best celery in cultivation. It cannot be too highly recommended. Its rich, golden yellow color, its close habit and compact growth, and the readiness with which it is bleached and rendered marketable, make it invaluable to the gardener and exceedingly popular with every planter. The entire stalk is solid, crisp, and although not as early, a much better keeper than the White Plume. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; ¼ lb., \$1.00.

WHITE PLUME. This is the nearest "self-blanching" of any celery. Good for fall use. When nearly full grown the inside stalks turn pure white to the tips of the leaves. This gives the celery a very handsome appearance. By placing a board on each side of the row this celery can be quickly blanched clear white. Its easy culture and handsome appearance make it a popular and profitable market variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 60c.

PERFECTION HEARTWELL.

The stalks are of good size, vigorous growth, never hollow; crisp, tender and of fine, nutty flavor. Some of our largest growers who have tried other sorts extensively, choose the "Perfection" for the main crop, as there is no other strain which equals it for storing, and few which approach it in quality and beauty. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

GIANT PASCAL.

It produces broad and thick, solid stalks of handsome appearance, which are stringless, crisp and tender, and of a delicious flavor. Absolutely free from any bitter taste. It requires but little earthing up, and bleaches rapidly. It is a good keeper for January and February use. Its color is ivory white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 50c.

We can furnish the following well known sorts at Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; ¼ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.40. **Giant White Solid; Dwarf Golden Heart.**



EVANS' TRIUMPH CELERY.

Celery Culture By W. R. Beattie

The work is complete in every detail, from sowing a few seeds in a window-box in the house for early plants, to the handling and marketing of celery in car-load lots. Fully illustrated. 150 pages. 5x7 inches. Cloth. \$0.50.

CHICORY The roots when dried, roasted and ground are used as a substitute for coffee. The young leaves make good salad. Cultivate in same manner as carrots. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



CHICORY



CORN SALAD

CHERVIL. Used for flavoring and garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.

CHIVES

Their green tops which appear in early spring are used for flavoring. One or two clumps are sufficient for a family garden. Clumps, 20c each, prepaid.

Not prepaid: each, 10; doz., \$1.00.



CHIVES



CURLED CRESS

CORN SALAD or "Lamb's Lettuce"

We offer the large-leaved variety which, cooked and served same as spinach, is used during the early spring months as a substitute for lettuce when the latter is sometimes unobtainable. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

CRESS

Double Curled or "Peppergrass." For salads and garnishing. Leaves are pungent. Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb., 20c.

Water Cress. Scatter the seed on a muddy bank of an ever-running stream. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c;

SWEET CORN

Let the weather have become warm and settled before planting Sweet Corn. If put into the ground too soon the seed will be apt to rot. To secure succession during the season there should be planted some early, medium, and late varieties. Our seed is very carefully selected and has been tested for germination.



NEW SWEET CORN — "PEEP-O'-DAY"

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

PEEP-O'-DAY Ten Days to Two Weeks Earlier than any other sort, and one of the sweetest of all extra early sweet corns. These are the claims made by the originators, and they have been fully upheld in numerous trials. In habit of growth PEEP-O'-DAY is distinct. The stalks grow from 3 to 4 feet in height, and carry 3 to 5 ears on each. The ears average about 6 inches in length. Cob white; kernels pearly white; far ahead of Cory for sweetness. Exceptionally good for early market as well as for home consumption. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Premo Some seedsmen claim this to be the earliest sweet corn. It certainly is one of the best for QUALITY and very profitable to raise for market. It is the corn which comes to market first which proves the money maker. PREMO matures in 56 to 60 days. The ears are of good size, usually two well-developed ones to each stalk, and each ear is well filled out with pure white kernels. It is certainly an acquisition to the Sweet Corn family. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Mammoth White Cory The largest and best EXTRA EARLY in our list of Sweet Corn. The stalks are no larger than those of the White Cob Cory, while each stalk bears two or more large, fine-shaped ears, twelve-rowed, and covered with large, broad, white grain; remarkable for its good quality for so early a sort. All gardeners who cater for best trade should plant this variety. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Kendel's Early Giant. This variety is one of the largest early Sweet Corns. It comes in soon after the Cory. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 18 rowed, filled well to the tip with broad, white, sweet kernels of excellent flavor. Stalks short, bearing one or two ears. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

Early Minnesota. An old and popular dwarf variety. One of the best for market and private gardens. Ears of fair size and uniformity; eight rowed; kernels tender and sweet; color, white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

Early Cory. A favorite early Sweet Corn with market gardeners. It is dwarf in habit and the ears, which are of fair size, are set low. Cob red. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

SWEET CORN--Medium and Late Sorts.

CROSBY'S EARLY SUGAR. This is extensively grown for canning. Ears short, twelve or more rowed, grain thick and sweet. Comes in three or four days later than Minnesota. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.



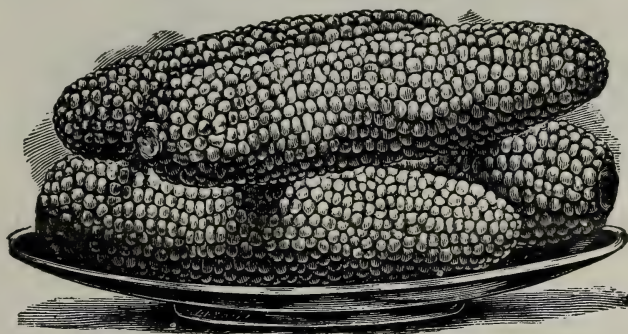
EARLY CHAMPION.

The Earliest LARGE Sweet Corn.

PRODUCES ears ten inches long in 60 days. Comes in immediately after the small-eared early sorts. It has a medium size, white cob; kernels pure white, very sweet, tender and full of milk; yields three or four ears to the stalk. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$4.00.

OLD COLONY. Stalks grow tall and carry usually two large ears, sixteen rowed. Cob white. A valuable market sort, and one of the best for canners. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50.

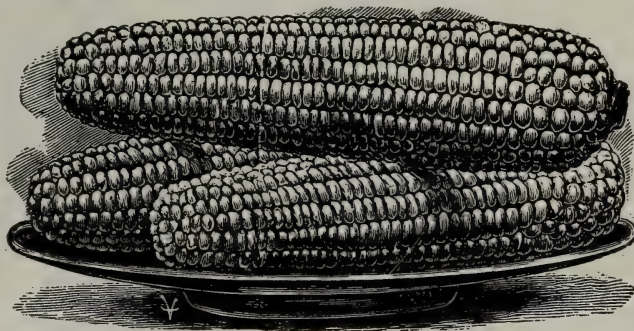
PERRY'S HYBRID. Nearly as early as Minnesota, with larger ears, twelve to fourteen rowed, averaging two ears to the stalk. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



Country Gentleman. The most delicious flavored of all sweet corn. Where quality is preferred to size, Country Gentleman has no equal. Ears of medium size; cob small; kernels deep, color pure white. Matures medium to late. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

CHICAGO MARKET. A Money Maker for Marketmen.

It has many good points to commend it, chief among which are earliness, large size, fine appearance (being well formed), great productiveness, two or three ears on a stalk, and superior table quality. It is twelve rowed, cob white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.



EARLY EVERGREEN.

A VERY promising descendent of Stowell's Standard. Ears of good size and quality, maturing about ten days earlier than the parent. Fine second early; will mature in about eighty days. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

Extra Early Adams. Not "Sugar" Corn. Small and for early use only. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00.

Sweet Corn for Fodder, also FIELD CORN. See Farm Dept.

Stowell's Evergreen.

MORE extensively planted than any other sort, being the general favorite with market gardeners and canners for late use. If planted at the same time with earlier kinds it will keep the table supplied until October. Ears are of good size, grain deep, tender and sugary, remaining a long time in condition for cooking. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$6.00.

Mammoth Sugar. Late. Rank growth. Ears large and sweet. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$5.00.

BLACK MEXICAN. Surpassed by none in quality and tenderness. When cooked is almost white; the ripe ear is black or blue black. Highly esteemed for family use. Pkt., 5c; pt., 15c; qt., 30c; pk., \$1.25; bu., \$4.50.

ZIGZAG EVERGREEN. Has larger ears than Stowell's Evergreen. Desirable for canning factories. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.50.

POP-CORN FOR THE BOYS. We have seed that is very choice. It pops large and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., 80c; bu., \$3.00.

CUCUMBERS for Slicing and Pickling.

No garden can be considered as complete unless a few hills of cucumbers are included. The fruit gathered daily fresh from the vines is incomparably superior to the wilted specimens usually obtained in the markets.



DAVIS' PERFECT CUCUMBER.

EARLY VARIETIES.

EARLY RUSSIAN. For small pickles this is a good sort to cultivate. Grows about 4 inches long and is very hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Early Green Cluster. A short, prickly variety, hardy and vigorous, bearing fruit in clusters near the root. Desirable for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Early Frame or Short Green. An old and well-known variety, bearing fruit of good size, straight and well formed. Desirable for pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

EXTRA EARLY GREEN PROLIFIC. Matures fully ten days earlier than the well-known Green Prolific. Market gardeners will find it very advantageous to plant this strain. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Jersey Pickling. One of the finest pickling cucumbers in the market. Intermediate between Long and Short Green. Well formed, firm and crisp. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Hill's Forcing. An extra early improved White Spine. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE. An excellent early shipping sort. It always remains a deep green color in all stages of growth. Fruit is quite long, smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Cumberland. This fine new variety has been aptly styled the **perfect cucumber.**

The fruits from the time they are first set until fully grown, are exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus CUMBERLAND is as choice for a slicing variety as it is for pickles. The flesh is solid, crisp, tender and of excellent quality at all stages of growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

STANDARD VARIETIES.



WESTERFIELD'S CHICAGO PICKLE.

THIS is now recognized all over the country as the BEST Cucumber for pickles. It is valuable for slicing also, being of fine flavor. The fruit is of medium length, pointed at both ends, coarsely prickled; color dark green. Our Chicago pickle factories use this variety to a large extent. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Telegraph. Grows about 18 inches long. Light green color. For frames and forcing. Pkt., (20 seeds), 15c.

Nichol's Medium Green. Is good for early forcing, and for slicing and pickles. Color dark green, flesh crisp and tender. Some pickle growers think this is the best variety for the purpose. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

BOSTON PICKLING. Short and thick, a little more so than Chicago Pickle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Long and smooth. One of the very best for sweet pickles. Firm and crisp with very few seeds. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Gherkin or Burr. From the West Indies. A very small oval sort, grown exclusively for pickles. Prolific to an extraordinary degree. Seeds are slow to germinate. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Japanese Climbing. The vines are vigorous and can be trained upon fences, trellises, etc. Fruit green, large and straight. Makes good pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

THE FORCING BOOK. By PROF. L. H. BAILEY. In this work the author has compiled in handy form the cream of all the available information on the subject of forcing cucumbers and other vegetables under glass. In addition to this, the experience of many practical growers in different localities is furnished. Cloth, 12mo. Postpaid, \$1.00.

Kills
Insects

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT

Saves
Foliage

SLUG SHOT kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Nonpoisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. 5 lb. package, not prepaid, 30c.



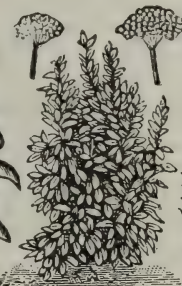
EGG PLANT, N. Y. PURPLE.



CATNIP.



SAGE.



SWEET MARJORAM.



SUMMER SAVORY.

HERBS-- POT, SWEET AND MEDICINAL.

DANDELION.

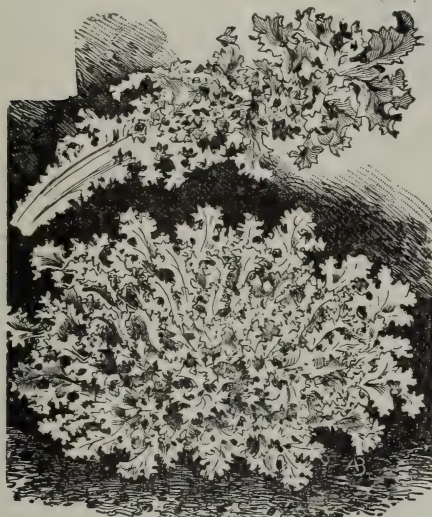
Excellent for greens; considered very healthful. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

EGG PLANT. Improved New York Large Purple Spineless.

This is a delicious vegetable. It is profitable for market purposes. Fruit of large size with smooth, glossy, purple skin. This is the standard variety; it sells readily in any market, anywhere. Pkt., 5c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.20.

ENDIVE.

This plant furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months, or by repeated sowing a supply may be had nearly all the year round.



GREEN CURLED ENDIVE.

Green Curled. Leaves finely cut or lacinated, giving the plant a rich mossy appearance which is greatly enhanced when the centers are nicely blanched. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

Broad Leaved Batavian. Forms large heads of broad thick leaves, which can be blanched as a salad or make excellent cooked greens, as well as being useful to flavor soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

GARLIC is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is used to season soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring, about six inches apart. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 35c.

Herbs in general delight in a rich, mellow soil. Sow the seeds early in spring in shallow drills, one foot apart; when up a few inches thin out to proper distance or transplant. Care should be taken to harvest them properly. Do this on a dry day, just before they come into full blossom; dry quickly in the shade, pack close in bottles or dry boxes to exclude air entirely.

Varieties marked with an * are perennials.				
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Lb.
Anise. Used for seasoning and garnishing.....	5	10		
*Balm. For cooking purposes.....	5	20		
Basil, Sweet.	5	20		
Borage. Leaves are used as a salad.....	5	15		
Catnip. Good for bee pasture.....	5	25		
*Caraway. Seeds used medicinally and in bread.....	5	10	20	60
Coriander. Seeds used for flavoring.....	5	10		
Dill. Leaves used with pickles, seeds for flavoring soups and vinegar.....	5	10	20	50
Hop.	15			
Fennel. Seeds for flavoring; leaves for garnishing.....	5	10		
*Horehound. Has medicinal qualities.....	5	20		
Hyssop. Used in medicine.....				
*Lavender. Its flowers are used in the manufacture of oil and distilled water.....	5	15	40	\$1.25
Marjoram, Sweet. Used for seasoning.....	5	10		
Rosemary. Leaves used for seasoning.....	5	20		
Rue. Cures Roup in poultry.....	5	15		
Saffron. Used for coloring.....	5	10		
Sage. Leaves are used in stuffing and sauces.....	5	15	45	\$1.75
Savory, Summer. Used for seasoning.....	5	10		
*Thyme. For seasoning.....	5	20		
*Wormwood. Beneficial for poultry.....	5	20		

HORSE RADISH SETS.

They are small pieces of roots. These, planted small end down about two inches below the surface, will produce radish in one season. As it increases very rapidly, any out of the way location in the garden should be chosen. Small roots, dozen, 25c; 100, 70c, by mail. Write for special price in large quantities.

KOHL-RABI or Turnip-rooted Cabbage. A vegetable of the cabbage tribe, with a thick stem; sweet and delicate when cooked.

White Short Leaved. It is very early and the best for forcing as well as for outdoor culture. Bulb is greenish-white, smooth, of finest texture and quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$2.75.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. Flesh is white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA. Rich purple. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LEEKS.

LONDON FLAG. Hardy; of good quality; the whole plant is edible. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Musselburg. A good sort; broad, dark leaves. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN. Grows rapidly and is very hardy. The edible stem is 6 to 8 inches long and 3 inches in diameter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.25.



**IN DEMAND THE
WHOLE YEAR ROUND**

LETTUCE

**A Money Making Crop
for Market Gardeners.**

There are Two Distinct Classes of Lettuce. One forms HEADS like cabbage; the other merely produces LOOSE LEAVES. The so-called "Head-Lettuces" are those most generally cultivated, especially in the home garden. All of them are of good flavor, solid, crisp, and tender.

Curled or Loose Head Varieties.

AMONG the many varieties of Curled or Leaf Lettuce there is no one better fitted for the general use of market gardeners and the private cultivator than *Black-Seeded Simpson*. It is suitable for growing under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. Forms a compact mass of thin leaves which are tender and of excellent quality. *By far the most popular Lettuce with the market gardeners of Chicago and elsewhere.*

BLACK-SEEDED

SIMPSON.

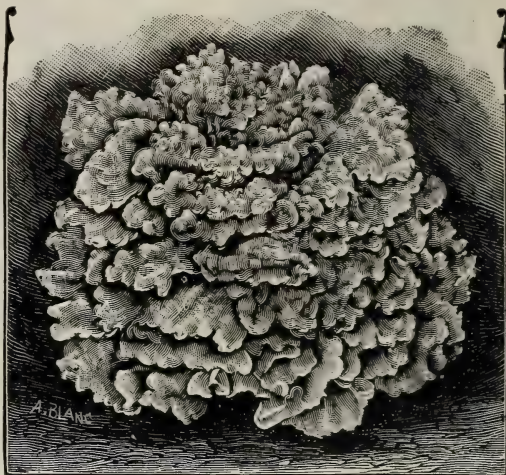
Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Prize Head.

For general use no Lettuce has ever given such universal satisfaction. It forms a large head of loose leaves, bright green in color, tinged at the edges with red; very crisp and tender, and of excellent flavor, and has the faculty of keeping its good qualities throughout the entire season.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Early Curled Simpson. Standard cutting or loose-head variety. Is earlier than the heading varieties. Forms a large, close, compact mass of curled leaves of yellowish green color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.



Cabbage or Heading Varieties.

Denver Market Forcing.

An early variety of Head Lettuce, either for forcing or open ground. It forms large heads, of good light green color. The leaves are beautifully marked and blistered (like the Savoy Cabbage), very crisp and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Big Boston.

THE BEST MIDSEASON or Summer Lettuce.

A valuable sort for open ground or forcing. It resembles the well-known Boston Market; the heads are much larger, and mature a week later. This variety does well under great variations of temperature. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Improved Hanson.

For outdoor culture there are none more reliable than this. In rich ground, well cultivated, the heads grow to resemble small cabbages. Outer leaves green, white within, having no bitter taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

California Cream Butter.

A summer lettuce whose rich cream-yellow leaves are most refreshing in appearance; rich and buttery to the taste. The heads are of good size, round and solid, and slow to go to seed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

LETTUCE WONDERFUL.

FOR outdoor growth and market purposes it stands unrivaled. The heads grow very large, almost like cabbage. Heart is solid; of pale-green color; crisp and tender. Stands heat well, therefore valuable for all seasons. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Sensation.

Valuable for forcing in greenhouses. A good lettuce for outdoor culture in summer months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Grand Rapids. This is beyond question the most popular of all forcing lettuce. On account of its upright habit of growth it can be grown much closer than the other sorts, and is less liable to rot; the leaves are light yellowish-green, excellent for shipping, and keep a long time without wilting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

St. Louis Market.

ONE of the best lettuces for all purposes. It cannot be recommended too highly. It will stand summer heat and is slow in going to seed. Forms medium-sized heads, compact and solid. Leaves thick, rich and nutty in flavor. Our sales of this variety to market gardeners in various localities are constantly increasing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Iceberg.

Makes a large, handsome, crisp head, conical in shape, tightly folded and well blanching; outer leaves fringed. Very highly esteemed for its beautiful appearance and mild flavor, even during our hot summer months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

STANDARD SORTS

Any of the following: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.

Black Seeded Tennis Ball.

Early Curled Silesia.

Yellow Seeded Butter.

White Seeded Tennis Ball.

Trianon. A self-blanching sort. The leaves when blanching, are crisp and tender, and stiff, like celery stalks. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.



MUSK MELON Seeds.

Ashes or lime is excellent to sift over the young plants to prevent the attacks of insects.
Use Slug Shot to kill them.

Extra Early Hackensack. An early strain of the well-known Hackensack. A popular market melon; round ribbed and thickly netted. One of the best green fleshed melons. A good shipping variety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00

ROCKY FORD. This melon has become one of the most popular of the small or basket varieties. It now has a first class reputation in all markets. Just right size for restaurants and hotel service. Flesh green, thick, lusciously sweet. It is netted and ribbed and ripens early. The vines are exceedingly healthy and vigorous, bearing an enormous quantity of fruits during the entire season. It is safe to say that no melon has ever come into market which has sold so readily and at such high prices as the "Rocky Ford." Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

OSAGE or **Miller's Cream.** The shape is pointed-oval, somewhat resembling a cocoanut. Medium size, color dark green, slightly netted and of a rich orange color where the melon lies on the ground. The flesh is thick, salmon-colored, and in quality is hard to beat. Pkt., 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

EMERALD GEM.

A Splendid Variety for the Private Garden.

While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early. The melons are round and dark green. Flesh is salmon colored, thick, sweet, and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

TIP TOP.

It is Aptly Named.

An excellent, large green-fleshed sort. The universal testimony of everyone who cultivates the **Tip Top** is, that every fruit produced, whether big or little, early or late in the season, is a good one—sweet, juicy, fine flavor, firm, but not hard fleshed, eatable to the very outside coating. As a yielder it is not surpassed. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.



IMPROVED GREEN NUTMEG. A large melon, nearly round, flesh greenish yellow and of delicate flavor. The seed we offer is most carefully selected and we know it will give satisfaction. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.



Long Island Beauty.

The skin is densely netted. In form it resembles the Hackensack, but is more ribbed and of handsome appearance. Besides its *Superior quality it has also earliness* to commend it for approval. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CHICAGO MARKET

It matures early, ripens evenly, and is of uniform size. The fruit is large, nearly round in form, and flattened at the ends. Flesh thick and of a most delightful flavor. It is a green fleshed variety, and in good demand among the Chicago hotels. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

MONTREAL MARKET

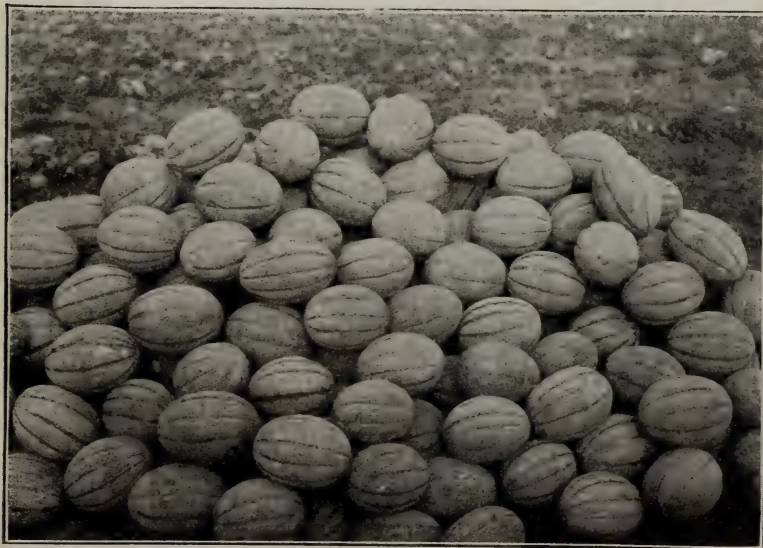
Reports are recorded of these melons weighing *nearly forty pounds each*. Fruit is almost round, flattened at both ends, deeply ribbed and netted; skin green. Flesh *very thick*, light green, and of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.

"PAUL ROSE"

A cross of the Osage and Netted Gem; about ten days earlier than the former. Fruit oval with very small seed cavity. Red fleshed. A good shipper, especially in baskets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

BURRELL'S GEM

combines the best characteristics of these well known Musk Melons: **Osage, Defender, Rocky Ford** and **Acme**. It has a thin, tough rind, well arched ribs and grey netting. Meat, reddish orange; thick, fine grained and spicy. Average weight of each melon about $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.75.



BURRELL'S GEM CANTELOUPE

MARKET GARDENERS, and those who use large quantities, write for special prices.

**SWEET AND
DELICIOUS**

WATERMELONS

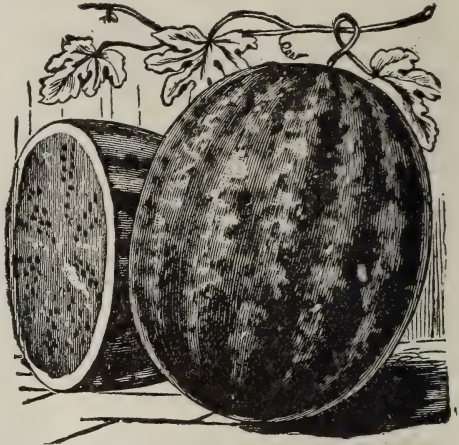
The **BEST** Varieties for
Market or Home Use.

Cole's Early. This is the best **Early WaterMelon** for the home market to-day. For sweetness and delicate texture of flesh it has no equal. The rind is thin but brittle, and therefore not suitable for shipping; for the home market we know of none better. Extreme earliness is its great merit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. A well-established standard variety, of western origin and well acclimated. It is sweet, of good size, and very productive. Its market qualities are the very best; flesh is red, sweet, and luscious. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Triumph. It is a cross between Duke Jones and Kolb's Gem. It has the handsome appearance of the former and the shipping qualities of Gem; **very early**, prolific, deliciously sweet, and of enormous size. It possesses all the qualities that go to make up a desirable melon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the sweetest and finest flavored water melons, and also early and productive. The melons are perfectly round, dark green, and of medium size. Flesh bright red, solid, and **very sweet**. Seeds very small. We highly recommend this melon for home use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 85c.



COLE'S EARLY.

PEERLESS or Ice Cream. An excellent garden melon and one of the best for market gardeners who sell direct to consumers. Very productive; medium size; very sweet and delicious. Oval shaped, thin rind, finely mottled. Flesh bright scarlet, solid to the center. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

DARK ICING. One of the best of melons, possessing a delicious flavor. There are two varieties—a light and dark skinned—differing in color only. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

BLACK DIAMOND. A famous new melon. The color is rich, deep greenish black; rind thin but quite tough—a good shipper; flesh rich, red, thick, firm, solid, and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

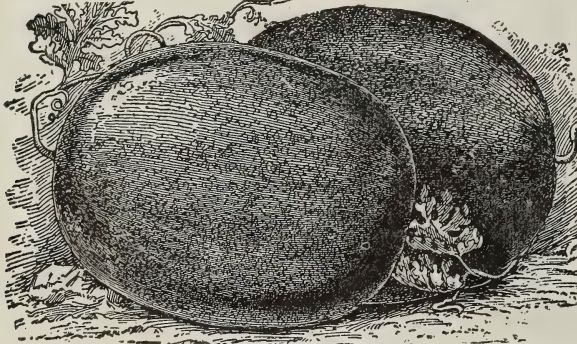
KOLB'S GEM. Largely grown by Southern shippers. The rind, though quite thin, is very tough, standing handling and shipment long distances without breakage. The flesh is of bright red and of fair quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

Dixie. A popular market sort. Vine vigorous, large growing and hardy, ripening its fruit earlier than most of the large sorts; fruit medium sized to large, about one-third longer than thick. Color of skin dark green, striped with a lighter shade; rind thin but tough; flesh bright scarlet, ripens closely to the rind. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

CUBAN QUEEN. Fruit is medium sized and oval in shape. The flesh is bright red, very crisp, sweet, and tender. This melon stands handling well, as the rind is quite thick and hard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.

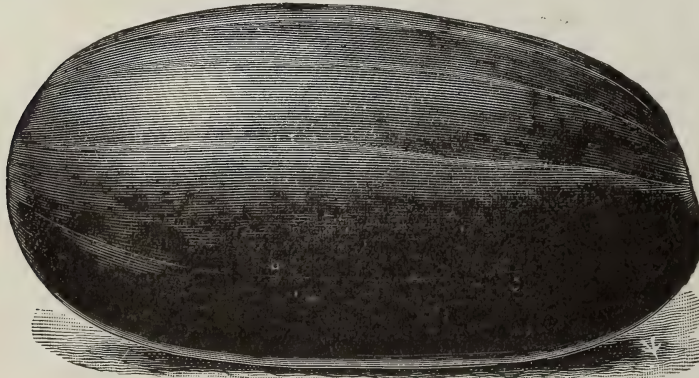
CITRON, RED-SEEDED. For pickles and preserves only, as it is unpalatable in the raw state. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Pontiac, Ill. We have purchased all our garden seeds for 10 years from you. Always very satisfactory. Mrs. F. D.



SWEET HEART

Sweet Heart. A magnificent new and distinct shipping variety of the largest size, nearly globular in shape; skin a bright, beautiful mottled green; rind thin; flesh bright red, firm, and solid to the center, heavy, but crisp, melting, and exceedingly sweet. A good keeper, and improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Vine vigorous and productive, ripening its fruit early. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 55c.



Kleckley Sweets. A large, oblong Melon. 20 inches in length by 10 to 12 inches in diameter, somewhat tapering at the ends. The skin is dark green, flesh bright scarlet, ripening close to the skin, the rind being only about one-half inch in thickness. The large, solid heart does not crack open when ripe. The flesh is sweet and sugary. The melon is better for home use than for shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

Melon Growers, Attention!

The varieties of melons listed here are all first class, some being more suitable for one purpose and some for another. Our seeds have been grown by careful specialists, and can be depended on to produce good crops of true to name melons.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.**MUSHROOMS.**

MUSHROOMS can be grown wherever there is a warm cellar or close shed, in which an even temperature can be maintained of from fifty to sixty degrees, and where a plentiful supply of fresh horse-stable manure for making the beds can be obtained. The spawn we import frequently from the best English manufacturers comes in pressed bricks. These are broken up into pieces the size of a walnut and put into the bed 8 inches apart each way. Price per brick 25c, 5 lbs. \$1, postpaid; by express or freight, per brick 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.00, 25 lbs. \$2.

MUSHROOM CULTURE. This book teaches how to make beds, plant spawn and raise mushrooms. An American book by WM. FALCONER, a recognized authority on this subject. Cloth, \$1.00, postpaid.

MARTYNIA PROBOSCIDEA. The best variety for pickles. It is well worth growing, as the large plants with their handsome pods attract great attention, and the young seed-pods make delicious pickles. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00.

MUSTARD. IT IS CULTIVATED FOR SALADS OR GREENS

WHITE. Best for salads. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

BROWN or BLACK. More pungent in flavor than the White. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. Leaves twice the size of the ordinary White Mustard. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

OKRA, or Gumbo.

The pods of this plant are regarded as a household necessity in the Southern States, but are not so well known nor so extensively grown as they should be in the North.

Improved Dwarf. Early. Pods comparatively short, but very numerous. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

WHITE VELVET. Of tall growth, with long pods which are round, smooth and velvety. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

PUMPKIN

JAPANESE PIE PUMPKIN. Seeds peculiarly sculptured. Ripens early. Flesh thick; salmon colored; fine grained, dry and sweet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Pear shaped. Color of skin and flesh creamy white; flesh thick, when cooked resembles sweet potatoes. Keeps late into spring. This is an old favorite pumpkin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 40c.

LARGE CHEESE. Its fine flesh and rich color make it valuable for table use. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

The seeds are planted with corn or potatoes, but may be profitably raised in fields by themselves. Sow early in May in hills eight feet apart. For monster Pumpkins plant Mammoth Tours in very rich ground and feed liberally with liquid manure.

WINTER LUXURY. As a cooking variety and winter keeper it stands unequalled. It is nearly round, of a golden yellow color, netted like a muskmelon. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., \$1.00.

SUGAR. An excellent small round Pumpkin, with deep orange colored skin, flesh sweet and sugary. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH TOURS. Grown chiefly for exhibition purposes and for stock feed. It grows to an enormous size, frequently weighing over one hundred pounds. Skin salmon color, flesh yellow, keeps a long time. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; lb., 90c.

PARSLEY.

PLAIN OR SINGLE. Plain Leaves of excellent flavor. They are longer than those of the curled Parslies. Pkt., 5c; oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

HAMBURG. The edible portion is the fleshy root. It is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 60c.

**CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.**

The plant in appearance resembles a tuft of green moss. The leaves are extra large, extra dark green, tender, crimped and curled. Just the thing

**CHAMPION MOSS CURLED PARSLEY.**

FINE DOUBLE CURLED. A curled variety having crimped leaves. It is used mostly for garnishing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.

PARSNIPS.

MAGNUM BONUM. It gives the utmost satisfaction and yields the most money to the market gardener because of its decidedly handsome appearance, smooth, heavy roots, which are broad at the shoulder, fine grained and of superior quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

HOLLOW CROWN. An old standard sort, long, sweet, and very productive. One of the best for general cultivation. Pkt., 5c; oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY.

This is a good, half-long variety, having smooth roots. It is of good quality and recommended for the family garden. Pkt., 5c; oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.

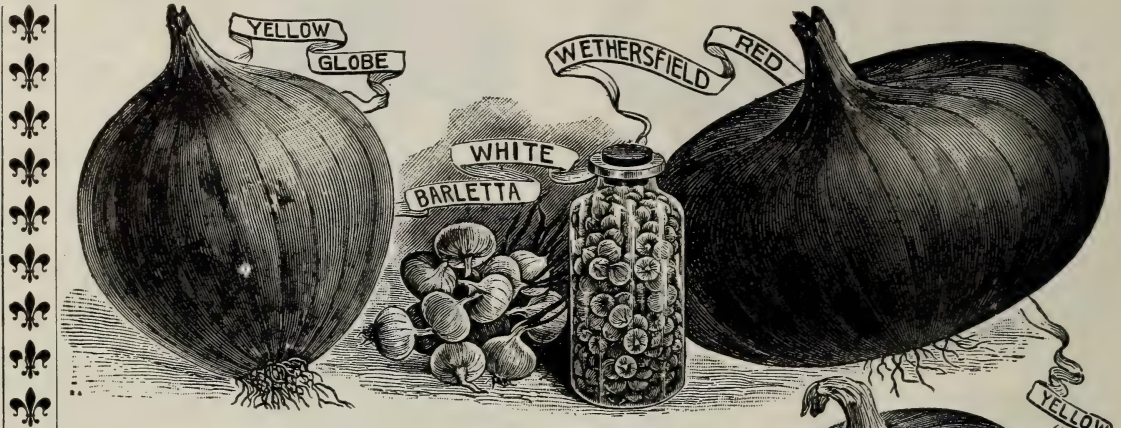
EARLY ROUND. The earliest. Roots are of small size. Sometimes used for bunching with pot herbs. For shallow soils use this sort. Pkt., 5c; oz., 7c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c.



SUPERIOR ONION SEED.**Thoroughly Tested and of Strongest Vitality.**

We pride ourselves in supplying the VERY BEST ONION SEEDS that can be produced

THE Onion is most successfully grown in a rich, sandy loam. Continued cultivation upon the same plot of ground, contrary to the general rule, rather improves the crop than otherwise. As early as the ground can be worked in the spring, sow the seed, in drills 14 inches apart, covering half an inch. When the plants can just be seen in the rows, commence hoeing, just skimming the surface. Subsequently weed thoroughly and carefully by hand. When the tops die, pull the Onions and spread evenly over the ground; stir or turn until thoroughly dried, then cut the tops off one-half inch from the bulb.



ANY ARTICLE which is used in quantities proportionately large becomes an article of sharp competition, and this business rivalry naturally leads to strife to produce the commodity at lowest possible price. This, in many things, is legitimate and desirable, but emphatically NOT SO in Onion Seed. Nevertheless the effort to offer Onion Seed at low prices has the tendency to make the grower less careful in its cultivation, the result being seeds not of the high quality appreciated by experienced planters. We still stand on the platform of HIGH QUALITY, and instruct our growers to give us THE BEST.

YELLOW SKINNED VARIETIES.

Southport Yellow Globe. Larger in size and rather lighter in color than Danvers. Flesh white, fine grained and mild. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Globe shaped of medium size; the skin is a beautiful silvery yellow color. Comparatively mild and well flavored. The standard yellow onion for Market. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

Barnard's Selected Yellow Globe Onion.*The Finest Strain in Cultivation.*

WHILE this Onion is suitable for and yields profitable crops on all classes of soil, it is especially good for muck land on account of its quick maturing qualities.

The firm, solid bulbs are all that can be desired in size and quality. Being excellent winter keepers, they are sought after in all onion markets.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.**Australian Brown.**

A VALUABLE variety of recent introduction that is attracting the attention of growers wherever it has been used. It is a beautiful brown color and uniform medium size. Its very attractive appearance when prepared for market makes it a seller. Long keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 45c; lb., \$1.75.

A Popular and Valuable Sort.

The onions from this strain of seed ripen early all at once. They are

Distinct and Attractive in Shape. Handsome, Bright Even Color; Necks Very Small. ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

A conservative estimate of the yield per acre on well cultivated soil may be stated at 500 to 600 bushels from seed sown in spring.

Michigan Yellow Globe

ON RICH black soils professional onion growers have found this particular strain to be one of the best to cultivate. The bulbs while globe-shaped have a somewhat flattened base. They are of good size, and have small necks; color rich orange. A heavy yielder and excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.



SUPERIOR ONION SEED

Thoroughly Tested and of Strongest Vitality.

We pride ourselves in supplying the VERY BEST ONION SEEDS that can be produced.

It pays to plant only the best. Our Onions are saved from Selected Bulbs only, and are sure to produce the best crops of sound and long-keeping bulbs. We handle only choice American Pedigree Stocks.



EARLY RED GLOBE. Ready for market several weeks ahead of Large Red Globe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Large Red Globe. Of medium size; spherical with small neck. One of the most handsome onions in cultivation. It is a splendid keeper and an onion that no one will err in planting. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

Large Red Wethersfield.

A Standard and Profitable Variety for the Market Gardener.

THIS onion is a sure and heavy yielder; its keeping qualities are the very best. Will do well in any locality where onions can be grown. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. Matures very early, yields abundantly, and is of mild flavor; medium size, deep red, close grained, solid and heavy. An excellent market variety and a good one to use where the growing season is short. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



WHITE PORTUGAL ONION.

Bottom Sets are grown from seed and are the most used. Top Sets are still much called for in some sections. White Multipliers are fine for bunching green. They are enormously productive and are becoming very popular.

Three quarts of sets will plant a row 100 yards long. The prices named below are for sets by mail postpaid. If you wish to purchase in large quantities, state your requirements and we will quote:

White Bottom Sets.....	qt., 30c	Top Onions.....	qt., 30c
Yellow " ".....	30c	Potato Onion.....	30c
Red " ".....	30c	White Multiplier.....	30c

We are prepared to fill your order at any time—right NOW. It will pay you to order early, so you will have your seed to sow just at the right time.

THREE GOOD YELLOW VARIETIES.

Yellow Danvers. A flat, productive variety of medium size; skin coppery-yellow; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. Grown for market and for yellow sets. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

Yellow Strasburg. The Best Yellow for Sets. Flat; flesh white, fine grained, mild, and well flavored. An excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

PRIZE TAKER. It is one of the largest, handsomest and most profitable varieties grown. By sowing early and transplanting it can be grown to an extraordinary size. The Prizetaker Onion is globe shaped; of a clean, bright yellow or straw color. Has a small neck and ripens up hard. Keeps well until about midwinter. Flesh thick, white, mild and agreeable in flavor. It is easily grown, medium early in maturing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.



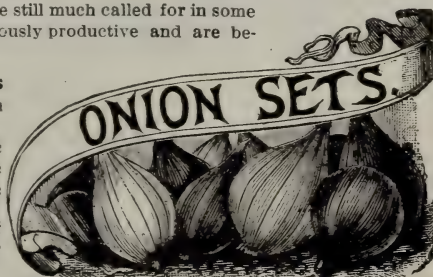
WHITE SKINNED VARIETIES.

White Portugal or Silverskin. The bulbs are flat in shape and mature earlier than Yellow Danvers. It is of a mild, pleasant flavor, and is a splendid variety both for home use and the market gardener. It is extensively used for growing sets, for which it is well adapted on account of the shape of the bulb and its excellent keeping qualities. Is also used largely for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

White Globe. One of the most beautiful globular, mild flavored onions. A favorite for market; salable everywhere. Is of very large size, and of fine quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.10; lb., \$4.00.

White Queen.

THE earliest and smallest onion grown. Every one who has a garden should sow an ounce or more of seed to raise onions for pickling. The onions are pure white, mild in flavor, and keep well. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; lb., \$1.50.



PEAS, New and Standard Sorts.

Three
Best Peas
For Table Use.

Nott's Excelsior & Heroine. & Admiral Dewey

They may all be planted the same time. Will be ready for use in succession and furnish an abundance of delicious Peas all summer.



PEAS will endure a good deal of cold either above or in the ground. The small seeded early sorts such as our **LEADER**, **Alaska** and **First and Best**, can be sown while frost is yet in the ground, while larger and sweeter peas sown at the same time would rot in the ground. Sow some of the early, second early, and late varieties at intervals of about two weeks apart, and your table will be supplied with delicious peas for a long time

Dwarf growing Peas require very rich soil and need no support of any kind; tall growing sorts should be trained to wire trellises or supported by brush. Wrinkled peas (indicated * thus) are the sweetest, and are recommended for the home garden.

* Northern Grown Extra Early Varieties. *

Figures preceding description indicate height in inches.

Barnard's Leader. 30 in. It is absolutely the earliest of the earlys and is a prodigious yielder, ripening with great uniformity. Pods of medium size, well filled with round, smooth peas of splendid flavor. Include this variety in your order. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.50

ALASKA. 24 in. A desirable, very early pea for market gardeners. Pods dark green, peas blue. Can be shipped long distances without losing its color. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

* Goodwin's PRIZEWINNER.

THE best all-around Early Sweet Wrinkled Pea. An ideal Pea for the market gardener. Only 4 days later than Alaska, and is a heavier cropper. Many vines bear eighteen pods, which are very uniform, slightly curved, containing from six to nine full sized peas, rarely finding any small ones at end of pod. Height 18 inches. Seeds light green. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.70.

* **Nott's Excelsior.** One of the most valuable of Peas. Surpassing in earliness, yield and quality. This is usually ready for the table in 40 to 45 days from planting. It grows about 14 inches high. Of vigorous constitution and wonderfully productive. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.75.

* **PREMIUM GEM.** 15 in. Requires no support. One of the most profitable peas for market or family use. It has been successfully used for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

FIRST and BEST. 30 in. Stocky and vigorous grower. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.

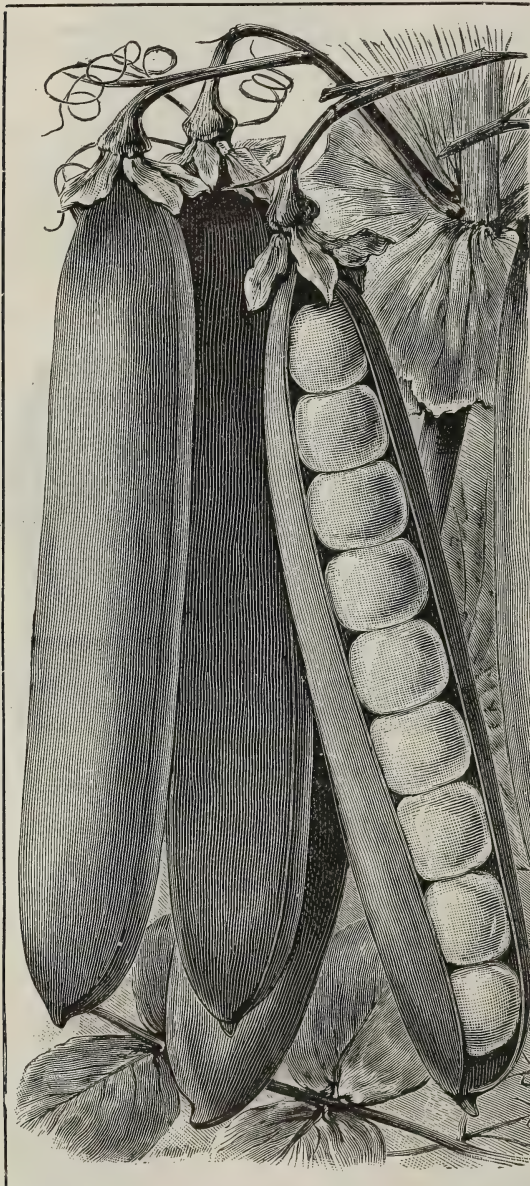
* **American Wonder.** 12 in. Its dwarf habit of growth makes it well suited for the home garden. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.75.

THOMAS LAXTON, Tall Growing, Early, Wrinkled.

THE growth is identical with that of Gradus, but the pods are of a deeper, richer green; SQUARE AT THE END instead of having a sloping point. Every market man who has tried it gives it unlimited praise. Although it commences to bear early, it continues to do so for some time; the peas also remain sweet and tender long after ready to pick. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$2.00.

Surprise. ECLIPSE or "STATION" Pea. This pea is as quick growing as the earliest of the smooth round-seeded extra earlys, but the wrinkled seed of course cannot be planted quite so early. The vines grow eighteen inches high and are thickly set with round, well-filled pods two and a half to three inches in length. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

Everbearing. A first-class Pea for summer and autumn use, pods 3 to 4 inches long, and contains 6 to 8 peas of a rich flavor; very sweet and tender. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.



Market Men's Money Makers.

Barnard's Leader.

The Earliest of the Earlys.

Surprise. A First Early Wrinkled Pea.

See Illustration.

The Best of all LATE Peas.

Choice GARDEN PEAS==Continued.

Gradus. (Prosperity). As an extra early Pea, the Gradus, being wrinkled, is far superior to all smooth varieties, not only in its delicious quality, but also in the long pods. While the early smooth varieties contain but four to five peas to the pod, the Gradus usually contains from eight to twelve. Pkt., 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c; pk., \$2.00.

Tom Thumb. 12 inches. Peas smooth and white. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

Second Early Peas.

* **Heroine.** 30 inches. Bears a profusion of long, slightly curved, pointed pods containing 8 to 9 peas of fine quality. An immense cropper, yields much more than ordinary varieties. A great favorite for market purposes. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

* **ADVANCER.** 30 inches. It bears medium-sized pods that are well filled with dark green, large peas. Quality good as the best. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.75.

Dwarf Telephone.

It is one of the finest dwarf early green wrinkled Marrow Peas in cultivation, and one that ought to be grown in every garden whose owner appreciates Peas. In habit it is dwarf and stocky—about 24 inches high. The peas are of largest size, tender and delicious flavor. This variety is earlier than the well-known Telephone. Pkt., 10c; pt., 30c; qt., 50c.

* **Horsford's Market Garden.** A standard sort. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.75.

Admiral Dewey.

The largest podded pea of which we have any knowledge. Height, 3½ feet; foliage, vine, and pod rich dark green, producing pods frequently six inches in length, beautifully shaped, well filled with peas of largest size, tender, and first-class flavor. Undoubtedly the best of all the class of long vine, large podded Peas. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c, postpaid. Pk., \$1.75.

EDIBLE PODDED.

Pods tender and succulent; in flavor equal to the best string beans. They are gathered while young, not shelled, but boiled whole. They can be made ready for the table in 10 or 15 minutes, and are good even when quite old. Excellent also for pickles.

DWARF SUGAR. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

It will be noted that in some points of excellence exactly the same claims are made for different peas. Thus GRADUS and SURPRISE are both wrinkled and extra early. One or the other will be a few days in advance, the latitude in which they are grown determining this superiority. It is suggested that the cultivator make comparative tests of varieties, selecting for future growing those which best seem to adapt themselves to climatic influences.

Sutton's Excelsior. 18 in. Dwarf wrinkled. Ready for picking at the same time as Nott's Excelsior. A pea of sterling merit. Produces round-ended pods and peas of good quality. Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c; pk., \$1.75.

Main Crop and Late Peas.

Telephone. Selected Stock. Immensely productive. Leaves coarse; vines grow 4 feet high. They produce enormously, and eight or ten pods to a vine. The pods are very large; so well filled with peas of excellent quality that Telephone has become one of the most prominent late peas to be grown for market. Pkt., 5c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c; pk., \$1.75.

Improved Stratagem.

For a main crop, wrinkled pea, it is difficult to find one better than this. For home use or market purposes no error will be made in selecting IMPROVED STRATAGEM. Grows 2 feet high. An abundant yielder; large, handsome pods. It gives satisfaction to every planter and makes money for the market gardener. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.50.

* **CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.** 4½ feet. A standard late variety, adapted to the requirements of the private planter and professional gardener. Peas dark green. Comes in bearing just after Stratagem. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.

Long Island Mammoth. 3½ feet. A little earlier than Champion of England. Popular with market gardeners. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 35c; pk., \$1.25.

Black Eyed Marrowfat. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., 65c.

Royal Dwarf White Marrow. Pkt., 5c; pt., 20c; qt., 30c; pk., 75c.

PEPPERS.

LARGE BELL OR BLUE NOSE. Mild, thick and hard; suitable for filling with cabbage, etc., and for a mixed pickle. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

LONG RED CAYENNE. Hot and pungent; dwarf growth. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

CELESTIAL. Conical fruits, creamy tinted, turning to scarlet when ripe. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼lb., 75c.

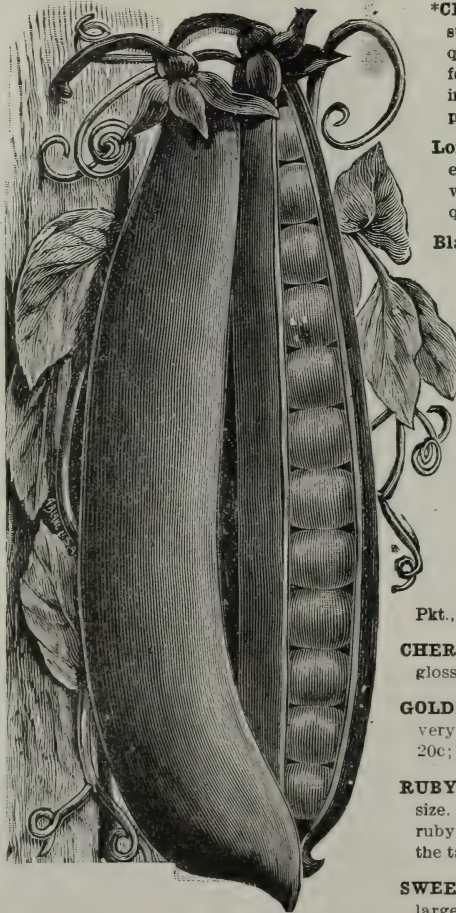
CHERRY RED. Smooth, round variety. Fruit glossy scarlet. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; ¼lb., 75c.

GOLDEN DAWN. Color bright golden yellow, very brilliant and handsome. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

RUBY KING. The peppers attain a very large size. When ripe they are of a beautiful bright, ruby red color, and are mild and pleasant to the taste. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. Similar to the Bell, but larger, much used for stuffed pickles. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; ¼lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

CHINESE GIANT. The best, mildest, and largest red Pepper; very early and productive of uniformly giant fruits, averaging 4 inches in length and breadth; very meaty, having but few seeds; excellent for eating and for stuffing. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c.



RADISHES Turnip and Globe Shaped Varieties

Price: { Except otherwise noted. Large packets of any variety, each 5c.; oz. 10c.; 1-4 lb. 20c.; 1b. 65c;

EXTRA EARLY SCARLET FORCING

The Earliest of All Radishes in Cultivation

A small leaved variety specially adapted for forcing under glass. Globe shaped, bright scarlet in color. Packet 5c., oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c., 1b. 70c.

CRIMSON GIANT

Highly commended for forcing or outdoor planting.

A most valued variety wherever known. It is early and of an entirely new type. It differs considerably from all the varieties, in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. Crimson Giant Radish develops roots of six to seven inches in circumference and over an ounce in weight, its pure white flesh remaining firm and crisp and of the mildest flavor. It varies as to form, some of the roots being round, others inclining to oval, but its beautiful deep crimson color is quite constant. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; 1b., 80c.

NON PLUS ULTRA. Good for forcing; will mature in 18 to 20 days. Round, slightly flattened; color, bright scarlet. Flesh of delicate flavor.

Scarlet Globe

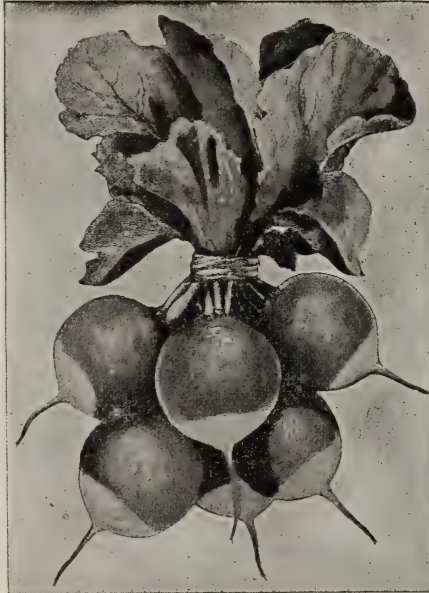
Market Gardeners' Improved Strain

For forcing under glass in the greenhouse, hot-bed or cold frames, this is a superior variety. Its beautiful appearance makes it sell better than most others. In flavor it is mild, crisp, juicy and tender. This radish forms large, handsome, bright scarlet roots. It makes a small top and stands a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. Sown in the open ground in early spring it will produce radishes five or six days ahead of all others.

Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1b., 75c.



LARGE WHITE RADISH



Scarlet Turnip, White Tip

POPULAR for FORCING and OUTDOOR CULTURE

With Chicago gardeners this is by far the most popular early Radish, or for planting in succession. Tops and roots both small, skin bright scarlet, shaded to white at the tip; flesh white, mild and crisp. We have an excellent strain of seed.

LARGE WHITE SUMMMER, turnip rooted. One of the earliest of the summer varieties. Root oblong tapering. Smooth, very white and handsome; flesh crisp, tender and rather pungent in flavor. Good for early and late sowing out of doors. Retains its crispness even when grown to mature size.

YELLOW SUMMER, turnip rooted. A favorite with market gardeners. Can be sown late; stands heat well. Skin, light yellow, flesh white.



Scarlet Conical

The BEST Forcing Radish. Highly esteemed by Gardeners.

Its brilliant scarlet color, short top and uniform shape renders this radish so attractive that it commands the highest market price. For forcing or for sowing out of doors there is no superior. In flavor it is mild, crisp and tender. Will stand much heat without becoming pithy. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1b., 70c.

EARLY ROUND DARK RED.

This new radish is one of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early varieties in cultivation. Its richness of the color of skin, crispness and oval shape make it one of the most attractive.

Early Scarlet Turnip White Tipped Forcing

Radish.

This beautiful radish is so handsome in appearance that it sells quickly, always at good prices. The color is scarlet and white. Matures rapidly. On account of the small tops can be planted very closely. Never fails to give satisfaction as a forcing variety and is good for out door planting as well. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1b. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP.

Roots small, round and red-skinned: flesh white, very tender and of delicate flavor. Of quick growth, and desirable for general use.

EARLY WHITE TURNIP.

Roots small, round; skin and flesh pure white; of quick growth and fine quality.

RADISHES == Olive Shaped and Half Long Varieties

Price: Except otherwise noted, large packets of any variety each 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 65c.



FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH

Early Long Scarlet Short Top Radish

This variety is a standard and excellent sort for private gardens or the market. The roots grow half out of the ground, are uniform in shape, smooth and bright red in color. It is early and of good quality.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME. Earlier, shorter and thicker than Long Scarlet.

BRIGHTEST LONG SCARLET or CARDINAL. Of strikingly beautiful appearance. Color vivid scarlet tipped with white, and for so long a radish is very early, being ready for use in twenty-five days after sowing the seed. Excellent for the home garden, and especially desirable for market.

CINCINNATI MARKET. A favorite market radish. The scarlet colored skin is very thin; the flesh white, crisp and brittle, grows about seven inches long, straight and smooth.

IMPROVED CHARTIER. One of the very best for outdoor sowing in summer. Roots bright crimson in upper portion, shading to white at the tip. Comes in quite early, remaining crisp and mild much longer than many others.

EARLIEST CARMINE. One of the very best for forcing. The roots are olive shaped, uniform in size, with small tops. The color is a rich carmine; flesh, crisp, tender and fine flavor.

ROSE, OLIVE SHAPED. Early and well adapted for forcing or general crop. Skin scarlet; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent.

WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED. When well grown the roots are clear white, crisp and mild.

HALF LONG DEEP SCARLET. Recommended for forcing; matures in about twenty days. Roots deep rich, red color, with clear white flesh and small foliage.

FRENCH BREAKFAST RADISH. Fine for open ground or forcing. Valued for its excellent quality and fine color, which is a beautiful scarlet on the body and white at the extremity; flesh white, tender and mild.



GIANT WHITE STUTTGART RADISH. Skin and flesh white; of vigorous growth, maturing in five weeks. Remains crisp and brittle at all stages of growth. Remarkably slow in going to seed even in the severest heat.



LONG SCARLET SHORT
TOP RADISH

LONG RADISHES

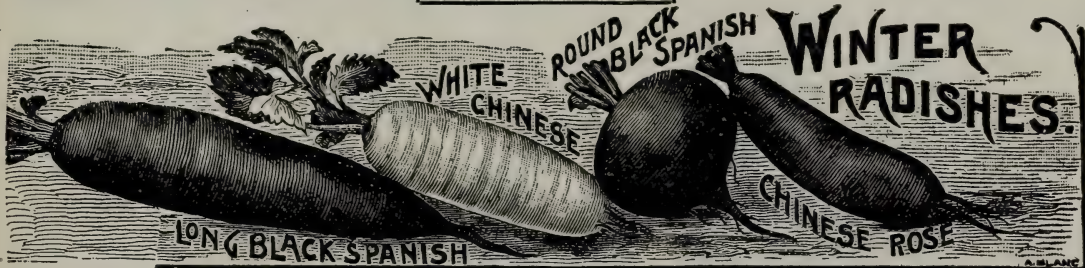
LONG WHITE VIENNA, or Lady Finger. Straight, smooth white roots, fine grained, white flesh, tender.

WHITE STRASBURG. One of the best of the later sorts, of handsome oblong shape, tapering to a point. Both skin and flesh are pure white, almost transparent; tender and of a delightful, pungent taste. It can be pulled five weeks from time of sowing the seed, yet will continue to grow without losing its fine qualities.

NEW RADISH ICICLE

The Best LONG White Radish.

Grows with remarkable rapidity and is valuable for forcing as well as for open ground. The radishes are long, straight, pure white, and about the same size nearly the whole length. This radish is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger and superior to any other long white variety. The quality of this radish is very fine, even when of large size. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 70c, postpaid.



CHINESE WHITE. Flesh tender and crisp. Keeps well through winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

CHINESE ROSE. Skin very smooth, and of a bright rose color. Flesh firm, crisp and pungent.

WINTER RADISHES

Sow about the same time as Winter Turnips.

The radishes must be taken up before severe frosts and stored in a cool cellar, and covered with earth. Put them in cold water an hour before using. Every family should raise a supply of winter radishes.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. Black skin, flesh white, firm, of excellent flavor. One of the hardiest and finest.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Similar to above except in form.

RHUBARB

Or Pie Plant

LINNAEUS. The earliest variety grown. Desirable for market or family garden. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

VICTORIA. Leaf stalks, tall and large. Sometimes weighing 2 pounds each. Skin thick and red stained. Pulp quite acid. Productive and profitable for market gardeners. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS

WE supply divided roots, not seedlings. Mailing size, each, 15c.; doz., \$1.50 postpaid.

SALSIFY

Or Vegetable Oyster

SOIL and culture should be the same as for parsnips, taking pains to make sowings as early as practicable each spring.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old variety, and of equally good quality. It has been extensively grown for the markets of many of the large cities, entirely superseding the old sort. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

SWISS CHARD

Or Spinach Beet

ALSO called Sea Kale Beet. The middle of the leaf, or midrib, is cooked and served like asparagus. The other portions of the leaf may be used like spinach. This beet does not make a large root, but is a delicious summer vegetable when cut young and used for "greens." Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

SORREL Large leaved French. The best garden variety. Pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

SPINACH

THICK LEAVED ROUND. One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.

VICTORIA. This variety is an acquisition to the list of Spinach; it matures later but is of remarkably fine texture, of the deepest green, heavily crimped thick, fleshy leaves, deep red stem. It is now grown extensively by the truckers of our markets. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.

BROAD FLANDERS. One of the most vigorous and strong growing varieties. The leaves are nearly round, uniformly deep green, thick and somewhat crimped in the center. A very desirable sort. Oz., 5c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.

NEW ZEALAND. This endures heat and is best for summer. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 70c.

LONG STANDING. Leaves dark green and thick. Not inclined to run to seed for a long time. Popular with market gardeners. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.

BLOOMSDALE or Savoy Leaved. Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy.

Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.

Write for special prices on large quantities.

SQUASHES for Summer Use

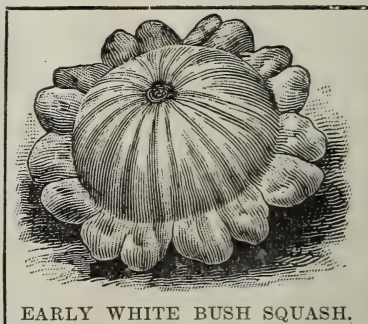
GOLDEN CUSTARD. It grows in bush form. Color, rich golden yellow. A valuable variety of superior quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

SILVER CUSTARD. Similar in appearance to above; not quite as large. Skin white. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH. Extremely early; one of the best for summer use. Fruit white, with scalloped edges. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

MAMMOTH YELLOW BUSH. Not quite so early as white bush. Quality fully equal. Color, light yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

GIANT SUMMER CROCKNECK. Twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crockneck, much more warty and several days earlier. Fruit golden yellow. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



EARLY WHITE BUSH SQUASH.

SQUASHES for Winter Use

PERFECT GEM. Wonderfully prolific, fruit round, flesh cream colored; dry, sweet and rich. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

FORDHOOK. Good both for summer and winter use. Bright yellow color; thick meat. Long keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

ORANGE MARROW. Handsome appearance; creamy colored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

BOSTON MARROW. Early fall sort; rich orange color, excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

VEGETABLE MARROW. A famous, English sort; rich, white flesh. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.

MAMMOTH CHILL. Grows to an enormous size, weighing sometimes nearly 200 pounds. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

ESSEX HYBRID. Good to follow peas or potatoes; hard shell. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

HUBBARD. The favorite winter squash. Color dark green; shell, extremely hard; excellent keeper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. An exceptionally good keeper. Has very dark green warted skin. Splendid shipper. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 75c.



WARTED HUBBARD SQUASH.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Earlier than Green Hubbard; a little smaller. Color, orange red. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.

TOMATO == Reliable and Selected Seed

There are many varieties of Tomatoes; some are quite distinct, others have been superseded by improved sorts. Our carefully revised list contains all the desirable ones up to date.

ACME. One of the best; good for home or market. Early, round, smooth; fruit purplish. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

ATLANTIC PRIZE. Extra early; of good form; bright red in color. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

Improved BEAUTY Tomato

UNEXCELLED FOR MARKET PURPOSES

MEDIUM early; vigorous, heavy bearer. Fruit large, purplish pink in color, flesh light pink. A favorite both for the home garden, market or shipping. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

CRIMSON CUSHION. Bears continuously and late. Extremely large and smooth; solid as a beefsteak; nearly seedless. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

DWARF ARISTOCRAT. Desirable for culture under glass and for growing outdoors for early market. Can be planted 2x3 ft. apart. Color, glossy red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

DWARF CHAMPION. Medium early; of dwarf sturdy growth with foliage unlike most tomatoes. Recommended for home garden. Color, purplish pink. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.



NEW GLOBE TOMATO

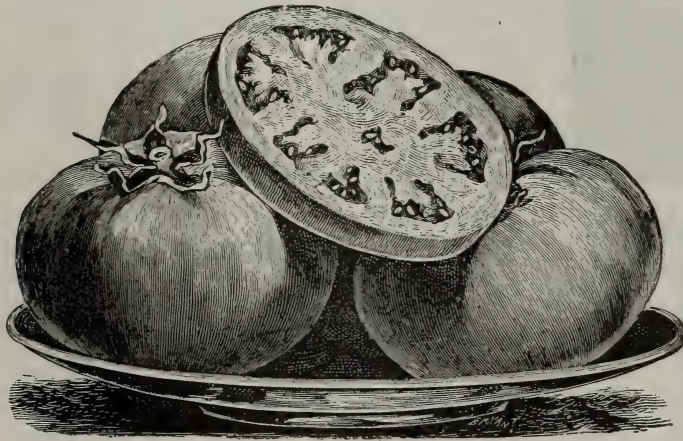
MIDSEASON TO LATE.

A FINE variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Its peach or globe shape permits a greater number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other variety. Flesh firm with few seeds. Color, a glossy rose, tinged purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c.

MAGNUS. As early as Acme or Beauty but thicker and heavier. Color, red with purplish tinge. Suitable for greenhouse culture as well as in the open air. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.50.

PERFECTION. Early, large, smooth, with blood red skin. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

PONDEROSA. Under good cultivation this is the largest fruited tomato. Single fruits have weighed one pound or more; solid, almost seedless. Dark crimson color; of fine quality for slicing or stewing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 80c; lb., \$3.00.



Earliana The Earliest and Best Large, Smooth Red Tomato

MARKET gardeners and others who have grown this tomato give it unstinted praise. You will make no error in giving Earliana a trial this season. It is a full week ahead of all others, handsome in appearance, of large size, dark red color and delicious flavor. Ripens clear to the stem and does not crack. In solidity and fine quality, equal to the best medium and late sorts. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.50.

FREEDOM Ripens very early. Large, smooth, round, bright scarlet. Fruits borne in clusters. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.25.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Best of the large, yellow skinned tomatoes; solid fruit of first class quality. Good to slice up with red fleshed varieties by way of contrast for table use. Makes good preserves. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb., \$2.50.

ROYAL RED. Fruit large; bright scarlet of good quality for canning. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

STRAWBERRY or Husk Tomato. Also called ground cherry. The small yellow fruits are each enclosed in a husk and are of delicious flavor, either raw or preserved. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c.

STONE. The Tomato for Main Crop. Color, bright scarlet, fine for canning; quality the very best. No matter for what purpose cultivated. No one finds any fault with Stone. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 55c; lb., \$2.00.

TREE. Grows tall in tree form; bears large, plump red fruit. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.75.

SMALL FRUITED TOMATOES.

RED PLUM, Yellow Plum and Red Cherry. Pkt., 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70c; lb., \$2.25.

TOBACCO SEED

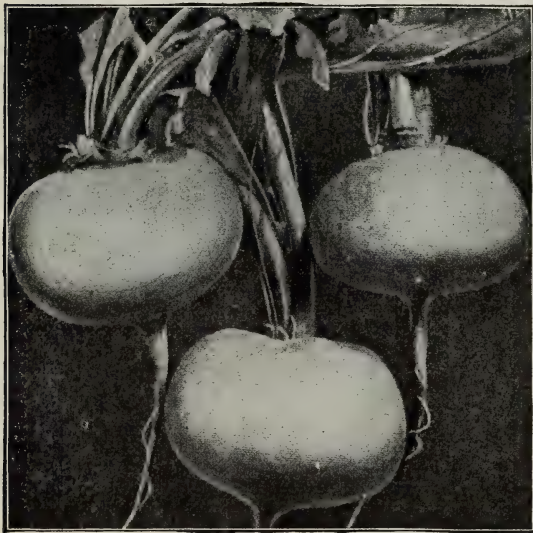
CONNECTICUT SEEDLEAF. This variety is grown in the Middle and Northern states, being comparatively hardy. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

HAVANA. The seed offered is a superior strain of Cuban grown stock. Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00.

Garden TURNIPS for the Table

AS with tomatoes there are a great many varieties of turnips. The following list embraces the best varieties for the garden or farm.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Earliest turnip in cultivation, fit for use a week sooner than others. Suitable for spring or fall planting. Bulb forms very rapidly, making but few and small leaves. The turnips are flat, smooth, white with purple top. Oz., 10; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 70c.



Extra-Early WHITE MILAN

FOR a white table turnip this variety is unequalled. The clear, white roots are flat, symmetrical and handsome. The flesh is white, tender, smooth grained and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; lb., 70c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH. One of the best for the family garden in spring. It grows rapidly making a smooth flat turnip of medium size. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

WHITE EGG. Used for spring and fall sowing. Egg shaped, growing half out of the ground. Flesh sweet and mild. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

PURPLE-TOP STRAP LEAVED

GOOD FOR EARLY SPRING AND FALL USE

AS a turnip for home or market use it is unsurpassed. It is a rapid growing sort with globe-shaped roots. Color, red on purple above ground, white below. Seed sown in July or August will produce a fine crop of fall turnips. This is a very popular turnip. We have a fine strain of seed. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

WHITE FLAT NORFOLK. A standard sort, usually grown for feeding stock, but though a little coarse in texture it is of very good quality for the table. The roots are large, spherical or slightly flattened and white. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

SNOW BALL or SIX WEEKS. A globe-shaped, white-skinned turnip of medium size. A good keeper. Recommended for early sowing as it matures in six weeks from the time of sowing. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE TURNIP

A TURNIP OF DECIDED MERIT

A FINE table turnip and one of the best of the market sorts. Globular in shape, of good appearance, excellent quality, fine grained and tender flesh. This turnip resembles the strap-leaved purple top, but is larger and requires a little longer to reach maturity. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 60c.

POMERANIAN WHITE GLOBE. A large and most perfect globe in shape, skin white and smooth. Of strong growth and one of the most productive varieties. Valuable for both table and stock. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

PURPLE-TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. Root round and tapering. Flesh pale yellow, tender, sugary, and of superior flavor. A hardy and productive standard variety Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

RUTABAGA or SWEDISH TURNIPS

THE Ruta-Baga, Swedish or Russian Turnip, is extensively grown for a farm crop; the roots are close-grained, hard and will endure a considerable degree of cold without injury if preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter. Rutabagas are superior to any other vegetable root grown for cattle, horses and sheep. The animals thrive and fatten on rutabagas, carrots and mangels.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. Deep purple above, yellow underneath; flesh yellow, solid and sweet. Good for stock or table use. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

WHITE SWEDE or Russian. Grows very large; excellent for table or stock, flesh firm, white, solid, has a very rich and sweet flavor. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

MONARCH. A superior variety to cultivate for cattle feeding, the flesh being very nutritious. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP. Flesh, yellow. Good keeper. Oz., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 45c.

VEGETABLE PLANTS from SEED

WE send out in their season the best early and late sorts, such as we have at the time order is received. Usually begin to ship about April 20th,—some seasons a little earlier, or some days later. Prices do not include postage. If plants are to be mailed add for postage 6c per dozen, 12c for 50, 20c per 100 to prices named below.

Cabbage, early. Doz., 15c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$4.25.

Cabbage, late. 50, 20c; 100, 30c; 1000, \$1.75.

Cauliflower, early. Doz., 15c; 50, 35c; 100, 60c; 1000, \$5.50.

Cauliflower, late. 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

Celery. Doz. 15c; 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 1000, \$4.00.

Egg Plant. Doz., 20c; 50, 60c; 100, \$1.00.

Pepper. Doz., 20c; 50, 60c; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato. 50, 20c; 100, 35c; 1000, \$2.50.

Tomato. Doz., 15c; 50, 60c; 100, \$1.00; 1000, \$7.00.





IN THIS DEPARTMENT we catalogue only those varieties and strains which from our long experience we know to be of sterling worth. We do not handle seeds of poor or unknown quality, but aim to give our customers seeds that are pure, fresh, and reliable.

About Sowing and Transplanting

MOST flower seeds germinate well in a rather light sandy loam, exposed to the sun, while a few are benefited by partial shade, and some do best with an element of clay finely mixed with the soil. Nearly all the hardy seeds vegetate better when planted in early spring as soon as the soil can be worked fairly easily.

A general rule for the seed-bed is to have the soil rich, level and worked very finely. Sow the seed evenly in the rows, cover with the finest of soil, about three times the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly over the seed. The soil should never become dry after the seeds have swelled, for if it does, they will be pretty sure to fail. For this reason it is best to sow most small seeds in shallow boxes 2 to 3 inches in depth and of any convenient size, that the surface of the soil may be kept properly moistened.

After the seeds are up, care must be taken, to give them plenty of air and moisture, and yet not too much water, or they will "damp-off" (rot at the top of the ground). As soon as the second leaves are well out they should be transplanted into pots or new boxes. When finally transplanted to the bed or border they should be watered frequently until well established.

Flowering Plants Are Classified under Three General Headings as Follows:

ANNUALS grow, bloom and die the first year from seed.

BIENNIALS bloom the second year from seed and then die, though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year.

PERENNIALS usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years. Some will bloom the first year if sown early.

OF

Selected List



AGERATUM BLUE.

AGERATUM (FLOSS FLOWER)

One of the best hardy annuals for bedding outdoors in summer and for pot culture in the window during winter. The blue feathery flowers are much used for vases and to make bouquets. Ageratum comes easily and readily from seed, even when sown out of doors. It is a flower that does not become discolored by heavy rain or hot sun. 5



AMARANTHUS
AMARANTHUS

Ornamental foliage and flowering annuals of rapid growth, easy culture and very showy. They grow 4 or 5 feet high. Some of them have drooping flowers. These plants are best suited for backs of borders or centers of beds. They require abundance of room to spread themselves. One of the most popular of our hardy annuals, both for cutting and for edgings. The pure white flowers are noted for their exquisite fragrance. Blooms continually from earliest summer until hard frosts. 5

SWEET ALYSSUM

A hardy annual which begins to bloom very early and continues all through the summer clothed with clusters of pure white fragrant flowers. Of spreading habit and dwarf growth, just the thing for edgings 5

Flower Seeds



ANTIRRHINUM.

ANTIRRHINUM (SNAPDRAGON)

This old favorite is one of the most beautiful and useful border plants of our gardens; its showy flowers, with white or spotted throats, are borne upon long stems; desirable for cut flowers. If sown early will bloom the same season the seed is sown. 5

ASTERS

Asters are annuals, originally from China. There were only three colors at first and the flowers of each were single. Now there are scores of varieties in different shades and colors. When all other flowers of the summer have passed away Asters are yet in bloom. They are so hardy they will endure some frost without injury. Then, too, they are very easy to grow. By sowing seed at intervals flowers may be had from July until late September.

Crimson	5	White	5
Rose	5	Mixed	5
Blue shades.....	5		

BALSAM—Lady's Slipper

A favorite, quick growing annual of easiest culture, growing to perfection in any rich soil. The plants like a sunny position and plenty of water. Sow the seed in beds, transplanting the seedlings to make them grow strong and bushy. The flowers, in several colors, are very large and extra double.....5



DOUBLE ASTER.



BACHELORS' BUTTON.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON

These beautiful annuals are much admired. They are plants that everybody can grow, blooming with great freedom all summer. The plants grow about two feet high. We offer a mixture of the prettiest colors.....5

BALLOON VINE

A rapid growing climber, which succeeds best in warm soil. Flowers white; seed vessels look like small balloons. Annual5

CANDYTUFT

A beautiful hardy annual of the easiest culture; generally found in every garden. The seed can be sown in fall for early flowering. That sown in spring quickly makes thrifty plants, which yield large quantities of flowers for cutting. Candytuft likes rich soil and plenty of room to spread out and bloom freely.....5



CANTERBURY BELLS.

Canterbury Bells

They are biennials of handsome appearance; some grow two feet high. They produce large, bell-shaped flowers in many shades of blue, purple, white and spotted. Prefers moist, rich soil.....5

CARNATION MARGARET

These carnations are much esteemed, not only for their beautiful colors, but that, unlike all others, they bloom in about four months from sowing the seed and continue until frost. Plants are neat, branching and compact. Almost all the flowers are double.....5

Chrysanthemum Seeds

(ANNUAL VARIETIES.)

Summer-blooming garden annuals, of compact, thrifty growth, 1 to 1½ feet high, producing quantities of large single flowers, 2 inches across. Colors, crimson, gold, maroon, white, etc.; very effective for flower beds, pot culture and for cut flowers. Plants grow quickly and flower freely5



CANDYTUFF.



CARNATION.

COBAEA SCANDENS

A fine rapid growing annual climber with handsome foliage and bell-shaped purple flowers. Trained upon a trellis facing south this vine will run about twenty feet or more during the season. Seeds should be placed edge downward when planted5



COCKSCOMB.

COCKSCOMB

Highly ornamental plants producing crested heads of flowers resembling a cock's comb. The flowers are of many colors and shades, but the scarlet and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Showy plants may be raised from seed planted in open ground in May. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted the larger and more beautiful they grow. Should be planted about 3 feet apart.....5



CALIOPSIS.

CALIOPSIS or COREOPSIS

One of the most showy hardy annuals; will thrive anywhere. Especially good for city gardens. The graceful flowers embrace nearly every shade of yellow, orange and rich brown, verging to crimson. They are borne on long slender stems, particularly well adapted for bouquets....5

CONVOLVULUS (See Morning Glory.)

CYPRESS VINE

For training upon a trellis, or upon strings fastened to bird houses, this fine climber is unexcelled. Its scarlet and white flowers and delicate, dark green, feathery foliage completely cover each plant. Soak the seeds over night in warm water before sowing. Sow where the plants are to bloom, as they do not transplant well.....5



Cosmos Tall growing plants which are at their best in late fall. Very hardy, rapid grower. Dahlia-like single flowers in various colors. Start the seed early in the house and transplant.....5



ESCHSCHOLTZIA

The State Flower of California

Useful for beds or massing. They begin to bloom in a few weeks from spring sown seeds and continue to flower until late in the fall. The large, saucer-shaped flowers are of a beautiful yellow, orange or white, the foliage is finely cut, giving the plants an exceedingly showy appearance..5

FORGET-ME-NOT

or *Myosotis*



An old favorite, It flourishes best in a moist shady situation and is in constant bloom nearly the whole season. Fall sown seed will flower in early spring. If sown in boxes in the house, early, will flower the first season. Six to twelve inches..5

FEVERFEW (*Matricaria*)

Extremely beautiful plants, with handsome light green, lacinated foliage. Grows freely in any garden soil and bears numerous, perfectly double, pure white flowers, one inch in diameter. Hardy annuals5

FOUR O'CLOCK

(MARVEL OF PERU)

Robust growing, free flowering annual; requires plenty of room. The pretty red, white and yellow flowers open in the afternoon and make a beautiful display.....5

GAILLARDIA

(BLANKET FLOWER)

Showy annuals succeeding best in good soil, growing about two feet high. The flowers are large and handsome in several shades of yellow, orange and crimson. Excellent for cut flowers.....5

Gomphrena A first rate bedding plant.

Its flowers can be dried and used in winter bouquets.....5

Ornamental Gourds.

Handsome climbers of rapid growth. Very useful for covering fences and other unsightly places, producing fruit of peculiar and various forms which, if allowed to ripen on the vines, can be kept for months as curiosities.5



MIXED GOURDS.

**HOLLYHOCK**

For any place in the garden where tall, showy plants are needed Hollyhocks are pre-eminent. The flower spikes, five to six feet high, are crowded with large handsome flowers ranging from white to maroon. Our strain of seed is much superior to that ordinarily sold. If sown early the seed sometimes brings flowering plants the first season.....5

LARKSPUR

An old time annual of branching erect habit, having showy red, white and blue flowers during the entire summer. Good for cut flowers.....5

LOBELIA

Exceedingly pretty plants, both for edgings to garden borders as well as for pots and hanging baskets. Their little flowers, mostly blue or blue and white, are very graceful. Seed needs little or no covering.....5



AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

MARIGOLD

These old fashioned flowers are annuals of the easiest culture. The French varieties have small, velvety flowers. African marigolds produce yellow and orange colored flowers. Fine for cutting.....5

MIGNONETTE

(RESEDA ODORATA)

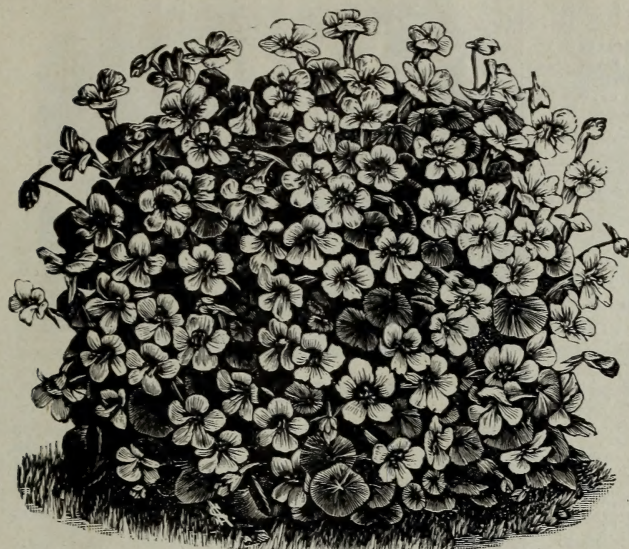
This fragrant little plant is probably the most popular annual grown. If the plants are thinned out they will grow stronger and produce larger spikes of flowers; and can be had the whole year by sowing at intervals.....5

**MORNING GLORY (*Convolvulus Major*)**

The best known and most popular annual climber we have. The flowers are bright, and produced in great abundance. Seed grows readily, and vines are of such rapid growth that it should be largely grown to cover unsightly fences and outhouses.....5

MOURNING BRIDE (*Scabiosa*)

The plants grow about two and one-half feet high, and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until the hard frosts of autumn. The exquisite double flowers are borne on very long stems, and when cut keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make most effective borders or beds.....5

NASTURTIUMS

NASTURTIUM

PANSY The Pansy is undoubtedly one of the best known of garden plants, and is well worthy of extensive cultivation. Unsurpassed in blooming qualities. Pansies thrive best in a cool, moist but well drained soil, enriched with well-rotted barn-yard manure or fine-ground bone. Seeds sown in spring in a partially shaded situation will produce fine plants for autumn flowering. The finest blooms are to be obtained, however, by sowing in July or August, giving the plants protection during winter, when they will bloom profusely in the spring and summer. Very choice mixture....5

PETUNIAS

Petunias, like pansies, are flowers for everybody. The tiny garden in the yard, or the beautiful beds seen in the parks of great cities are not complete without Petunias. They are most easily grown, and from early summer to late fall they are loaded with flowers; heat, rain or drought do not affect them. The seeds being very small would better be started in the house, afterwards transplanting the plants one foot apart in the place where they are to bloom. As pot plants Petunias have very few superiors.....5



PINKS

**PHLOX DRUMMONDI**

This is a favorite with everybody. It thrives in almost any soil, blooming in the greatest profusion from June until late fall. Seed may be sown in the open ground in May, indoors or in a hotbed earlier. The seedlings should be set out about a foot apart; if too thick mildew attacks them.

Phlox Drummondii makes a very good border plant, but it shows to better advantage by placing each color in a separate bed, or in ribbons or lines, of color. Good contrasts can be made by the use of scarlet, white and pink. Mixed.....5

PINKS These are well-known, favorite flowers, much esteemed for their delightful fragrance. They are excellent for small beds and edgings. They flower early in summer and continue until frost. The beautiful flowers are in various colors, variegated, red, striped and some almost black.....5

POPPY—Annual Varieties

Very showy, free-flowering plants, making a gorgeous display of large, brilliant flowers. The seed offered contains so many varieties that the flowers show almost every imaginable color and some really beautiful forms. They run from white to deepest scarlet and crimson. Poppies are of easy culture, the seed should be sown where they are to bloom, as they are rather difficult to transplant.....5

RICINUS (Castor Oil Bean)

Large, luxuriant, rapid-growing foliage plants with palm-like leaves and showy fruit. In centers of beds or as single specimens in the garden these plants produce a decorative effect. Seeds sown in the open ground in May will give plants ten or twelve feet high in August or early in a favorable season....5

PORTULACA

One of the best hardy annuals to grow in beds, baskets or in rockwork. Thrives in the hottest sun and is one mass of bloom all summer long. The flowers are very showy and of different colors. Delights in a sandy soil.....5



SALVIA (Flowering Sage)

These handsome bedding plants produce large, long spikes of scarlet flowers thrown well up above the foliage. A hedge or a bed of Salvias is a blaze of color during late summer and fall.....5

TEN WEEKS STOCKS

They are equally fine for bedding, borders, massing or for pot culture. They are very thirsty plants and must be watered in dry weather. They produce blossoms in all shades of crimson, rose, lilac and white, and yield a delicious odor. The seed will germinate in about a week; the plants begin to bloom in about ten weeks.....10

SUNFLOWER

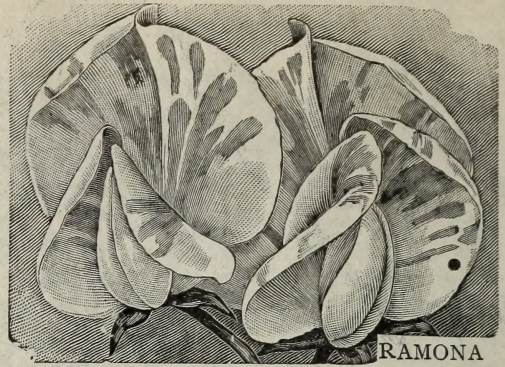
Many improvements have been made on the well-known Sunflower, the newer varieties being considered indispensable for cut flowers. In bloom from June until frost....5



SWEET WILLIAM

(Dianthus Barbatus.)

For bedding, bordering or cutting, this favorite is invaluable. Of vigorous growth and extremely easy culture, bearing fragrant masses of rich flowers.....5



SWEET PEAS

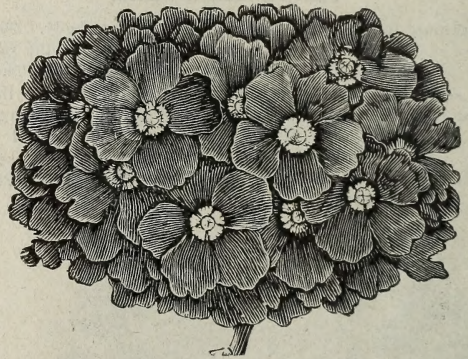
Seeds should be sown as early as possible, in drill 6 inches deep. At the time of sowing cover only with 1 inch of soil and fill in the drill as the young plants grow, taking care not to cover the top of the plants. A deep, rich soil and a sunny situation is best.

An ounce of seed will sow a row 25 feet long. A packet will be sufficient for 6 feet of row.

NAMED SWEET PEAS.

	Pkt.	oz.
Black Knight. Dark maroon.....	\$0.05	\$0.10
Blanche Ferry. Pink and white.....	.05	.10
Captain of the Blues. Purple and blue.....	.05	.10
Coquette. Primrose yellow.....	.05	.10
Emily Henderson. White. Early.....	.05	.10
Firefly. Deep fiery scarlet.....	.05	.10
Gorgeous. Orange scarlet.....	.05	.10
Her Majesty. Clear deep rose.....	.05	.10
Lady Hamilton. Lavender.....	.05	.10
Lottie Eckford. White, edged with blue.....	.05	.10
Ramona. White, splashed with pink.....	.05	.10
Venus. Salmon buff. Shaded pink.....	.05	.10

All Colors Mixed. This mixture comprises a great variety of colors and markings and will be found much superior to the mixtures as ordinarily sold. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c.



VERBENA

One of the most popular of bedding plants, easily grown from seed, producing stronger, more vigorous and better plants than from cuttings. Start seed in the early spring, in the house or under glass, and transplant where they are to bloom, after three or four inches of growth have been made.....5

WILD CUCUMBER

This is the most rapid growing vine we know of. It will reach a height of 30 ft. in one season. To cover a pillar or trellis or to embellish an ungainly tree trunk, fences, unsightly buildings, there is nothing which so completely fills as does this. It is thickly dotted over with pretty, white, fragrant flowers, followed by quantities of ornamental and prickly seed pods.....5

ZINNIAS (Youth and Old Age)

General favorites. Thrive in any soil. Plants form bushes two to three feet in height. The flowers of various colors, form solid heads like Dahlias.....5

A Planting Table for Farmers and Gardeners

CROP	DISTANCE APART IN ROWS	DEPTH TO PLANT	Seeds for 100 ft. of Row or Bu. per Acre	TIME TO MATURE
Artichoke, globe	2½ feet	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	15 months.
Artichoke, Jerusalem	1½ feet	2 to 3 inches	2 quarts tubers	6 to 8 months.
Asparagus plants	1½ feet	3 to 5 inches	60 to 80 plants	1 to 2 years.
Barley	Broadcast or drill	1½ inches	2½ bushels	100 days.
Beans, bush	24 inches	½ to 2 inches	1 pint	40 to 65 days.
Beans, pole	36 inches	1 to 2 inches	½ pint	50 to 80 days.
Beets	2 inches	1 to 2 inches	2 ounces	60 to 80 days.
Brussels Sprouts	20 inches	½ inch	¼ ounce	90 to 120 days.
Buckwheat	Broadcast or drill	2 inches	2 to 3 pecks	70 days.
Cabbage	20 inches	½ inch	¼ ounce	90 to 130 days.
Cardoon	15 inches	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	5 to 6 months.
Carrot	6 to 12 inches	½ inch	1 ounce	75 to 110 days.
Celery	6 inches	¼ inch	¼ ounce	120 to 150 days.
Chicory	6 inches	½ inch	¼ ounce	5 to 6 months.
Citron	8 to 10 feet	1 to 2 inches	1 ounce	100 to 130 days.
Corn, field	4 to 8 inches	1 to 3 inches	10 quarts per acre	150 to 180 days.
Corn, sweet	4 to 7 inches	1 to 2 inches	¼ pint	60 to 100 days.
Collards	16 inches	½ inch	¼ ounce	100 to 120 days.
Cress, water	Broadcast	On surface	½ ounce	60 to 70 days.
Cucumber	5 feet	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	60 to 80 days.
Eggplant	22 inches	½ to 1 inch	½ ounce	100 to 140 days.
Endive	10 inches	½ to 1 inch	1 ounce	90 to 180 days.
Horse-radish	17 inches	3 to 4 inches	70 roots	1 to 2 years.
Kale or borecole	21 inches	½ inch	¼ ounce	90 to 120 days.
Kohl rabi	6 inches	½ inch	¼ ounce	60 to 80 days.
Leek	6 inches	1 inch	½ ounce	120 to 180 days.
Lettuce	2 to 6 inches	½ inch	½ ounce	60 to 90 days.
Muskmelon	6 feet, hills	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	120 to 150 days.
Mustard	5 inches	¼ inch	¼ ounce	60 to 90 days.
New Zealand Spinach	15 inches	1 to 2 inches	1 ounce	60 to 100 days.
Oats	Broadcast or drill	2 inches	1 to 2 bushels	120 days.
Okra or Gumbo	27 inches	1 to 2 inches	2 ounces	90 to 140 days.
Onion seed	3 inches	½ to 1 inch	1 ounce	130 to 150 days.
Onion sets	3 inches	1 to 2 inches	1 quart	90 to 120 days.
Parsley	3 to 6 inches	¼ inch	¼ ounce	90 to 120 days.
Parsnip	2 inches	½ to 1 inch	½ ounce	125 to 160 days.
Peas	15 to foot	2 to 3 inches	1 to 2 pints	40 to 80 days.
Peas, cow	Broadcast or drill	1 inch	1 to 2 bushels	60 to 120 days.
Pepper	15 to 18 inches	½ inch	¼ ounce	100 to 140 days.
Potato, Irish	16 inches	4 inches	3 to 9 bushels per acre	80 to 140 days.
Potato, sweet	14 inches	3 inches	3 pounds or 75 slips	140 to 160 days.
Pumpkin	8 to 12 feet, hills	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	100 to 140 days.
Radish	1 inch	½ to 1 inch	1 ounce	20 to 40 days.
Rhubarb, plants	3 feet	2 to 3 inches	33 plants	1 to 3 years.
Rutabaga	6 to 8 inches	½ to 1 inch	¼ ounce	60 to 80 days.
Rye	Broadcast or drill	1½ inches	1½ bushels per acre	150 days.
Salsify	2 to 4 inches	½ to 1 inch	1 ounce	120 to 180 days.
Sorghum	3½ feet apart in hills	Broadcast	1½ bushels broadcast	60 to 120 days.
Soy beans	30 inches	Shallow	½ bushel per acre	75 to 130 days.
Spinach	2 inches	1 to 2 inches	1 ounce	30 to 60 days.
Squash, summer	3 to 4 feet, hills	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	60 to 80 days.
Squash, winter	7 to 9 feet, hills	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	120 to 160 days.
Tomato	3 feet	½ to 1 inch	¼ ounce	100 to 140 days.
Turnip	2 inches	¼ to ½ inch	½ ounce	60 to 80 days.
Vegetable marrow	8 to 9 feet, hills	1 to 2 inches	½ ounce	110 to 140 days.
Wheat	Broadcast or drill	1 to 2 inches	1 bushel to acre	150 days.

Table Showing the Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at Given Distance.

Dist. apart	No. Trees	Dist. apart	No. Trees
1 foot	43,500	9 feet	537
1½ feet	19,360	12 feet	302
2 feet	10,890	15 feet	193
2½ feet	6,960	18 feet	134
3 feet	4,840	21 feet	98
4 feet	2,632	24 feet	75
5 feet	1,740	27 feet	59
6 feet	1,210	38 feet	40

An Accurate Estimate of the Amount of Land in Different Fields Under Cultivation.

10 rods x 16 rods equal	1 acre
8 rods x 20 rods equal	1 acre
5 rods x 32 rods equal	1 acre
4 rods x 40 rods equal	1 acre
5 yards x 968 yards equal	1 acre
10 yards x 484 yards equal	1 acre
40 yards x 121 yards equal	1 acre
209 feet x 209 feet equal	1 acre
200 feet x 108.9 feet equal	½ acre
100 feet x 145.2 feet equal	1-3 acre
100 feet x 108.9 feet equal	¼ acre

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

VEGETABLE

SEEDS

FLOWER



New Giant Flowered Dahlia

Mrs. Roosevelt Acknowledged by all who have seen it to be the peer of all large Dahlias. Individual flowers are 6 to 8 inches in size; in color delicate pink, shading to a clear pink. They are borne upon long stems and last a long time after being cut. Each 30 cents.

FRANK WILSON

MUNCIE, :: :- :: :: INDIANA